THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LVI, No. 2 April 15, 1926

CONTENTS

Two Governors Prod the Elephant - *R. W. Bruère* 69
The British Coal Commission - *S. K. Ratcliffe* 72
Into the Highways and Byways - - *Mary Ross* 74
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 77
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - 81
Mothers by Proxy, *Salome S. C. Bernstein*—Some Misplaced Children, *Hester B. Crutcher*
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - 85
Some Regional Realities, *Charles A. Beard*—Speaking of Girls' Work,—Church Women and a Community Program, *Anna Estelle May*
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - 89
Make the Curriculum Fit the Man, *Joseph Herschel Coffin*—Do We Want World Minds? *Helene Scheu-Riesz*
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 93
For Health in Industry, *June Gray*—A Three Way Study, *George F. Granger*—Anticipating the Breaking Point, *M. R.*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - 97
A New Handle for Home Work, *B. A.*—Unionism: The Third Phase, *Frank T. Carlton*
BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE - - - - - - - - 101
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - 111
THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP - - - - - - - 118

The Gist of It

WITH this issue of The Survey, Joseph K. Hart, who for six years has been a member of our headquarters staff, lays his routine editorial responsibilities on the shelf. Professor Hart's desk work, whether in handling at various times our educational department, our social studies page, or our book department, has always been secondary to his original writings and his contribution of ideas. His province has been the great borderland where the school touches the community; but in his view this has envisaged the wide frontiers where the social sciences range between education and life and the still wider horizons illumined by philosophy where, as John Dewey phrases it, nature and experience meet.

Professor Hart's journalistic experience came as a sequence to university work of distinction at Chicago, Washington and Reed; and his present shift frees him, should he care to next fall, to re-enter the teaching field. His immediate purpose, however, is to engage in certain sustained pieces of writing throughout the spring and summer.

While Professor Hart relinquishes all routine editorial responsibility he will continue in a much more informal and flexible capacity his connection as an associate editor of The Survey. His series on the Danish Folk Schools will be a leading feature of our Graphics throughout the spring; his interpretation of Dewey's masterpiece will run throughout the summer in the Midmonthlies; and in the future, as in the past, he will be, we hope, a frequent contributor of signed articles and occasional writings.

BEULAH AMIDON, who has been associated with Professor Hart in our educational department for the past six months, will take over responsibility for it. The daughter of Judge Charles F. Amidon, whose distinguished service on the federal bench has made the name familiar to those who love fair play, Miss Amidon saw the thick of the woman suffrage fight with the National Woman's Party in Washington, after attending college in New York and studying law in Los Angeles, watched the middle western agrarian movement at close range in Fargo, N. D., and has been an observer and interpreter of educational and social progress in the South and the Far West.

S. K. RATCLIFFE again offers, with his usual crisp reasonableness, an interpretation of the British coal report (p. 72). "S. K.'s" wide reputation as a deft and charming lecturer and correspondent has long been familiar to Survey readers.

WANTED—a temporary mother. Salome S. C. Bernstein of the Home Economics Department of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia tells how her organization has used the visiting housekeeper in family emergencies (p. 81).

HESTER B. CRUTCHER, who tells of some unadjusted foster children (p. 83), was formerly connected with the Minneapolis Child Guidance Clinic and is now secretary of the Connecticut Mental Hygiene Society.

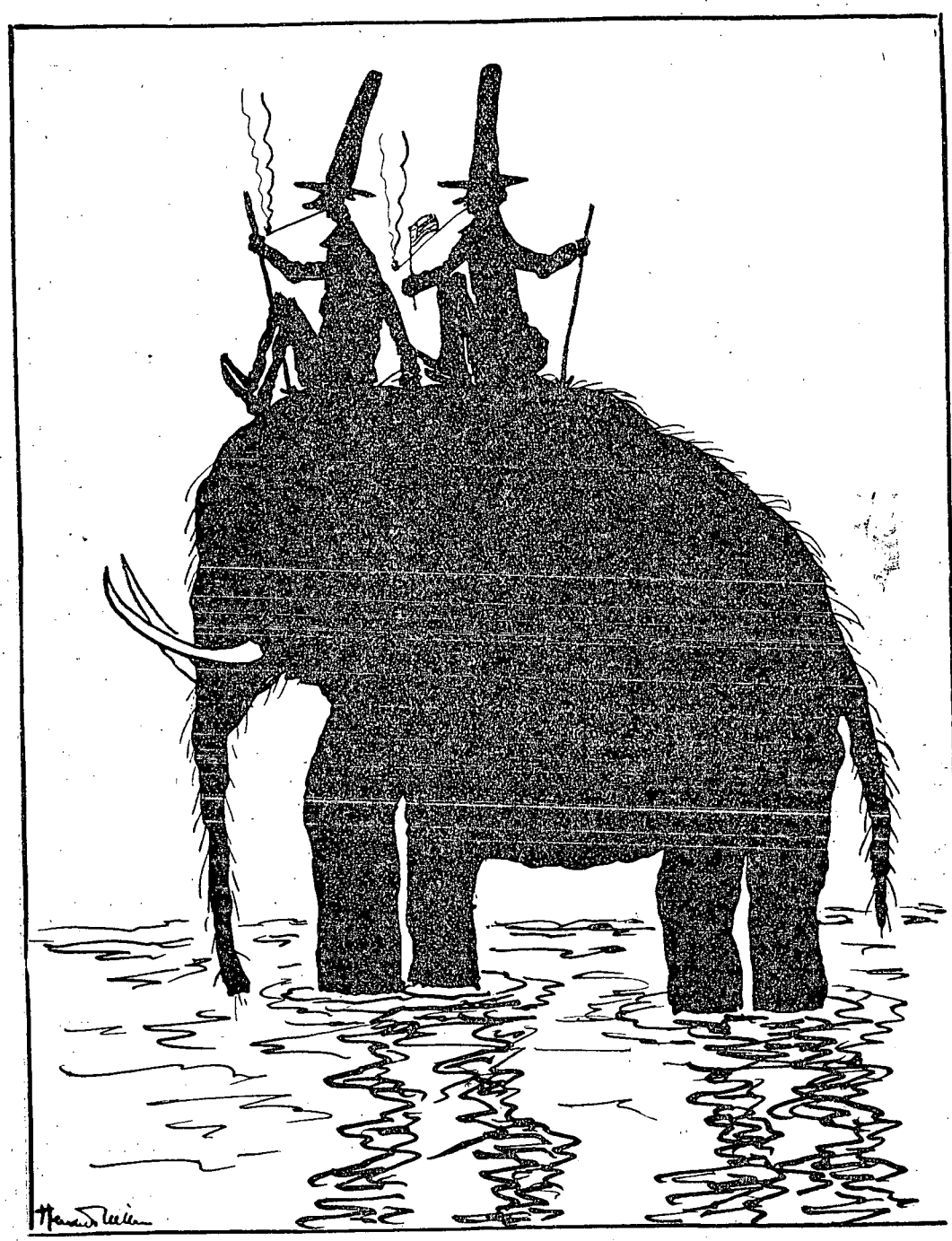
PROFESSOR BEARD'S striking comment on Regional Realities (p. 85) is based upon a paper read at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

A FRESH and stimulating approach to the college curriculum is the subject of the article by Joseph Herschel Coffin, formerly professor of Philosophy at Earlham College, now dean of Whittier College, Whittier, Cal., and the author of Personality in the Making (p. 91).

FRANK CARLTON, who discusses modern unionism (p. 99) is a teacher of economics at the University of Illinois.

OWING to a printer's regrettable error a line was dropped out of the article Next Summer at Wisconsin by Professor John Troxell in the March 15 issue, causing the writer to make the remarkable assertion that "Brookwood Labor College, the Garment Workers' school in New York city, the Women's Trade Union League school in Chicago and others have as their purpose the development of trade union leadership for 'company unions.'" The paragraph should have read: "Brookwood Labor College, the Garment Workers' school in New York city, the Women's Trade Union League school in Chicago and others, have as their purpose the development of trade union leadership; various educational schemes sponsored by employers seek to develop leadership for 'company unions.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Drawn by Hendrik Willem Van Loon

TWO GOVERNORS PROD THE ELEPHANT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

April 15
1926

Volume LVI
No. 2

Two Governors Prod the Elephant

By Robert W. Bruère

IN his message transmitting the report of Pennsylvania's Giant Power Board to the general assembly of the Commonwealth, Governor Pinchot likened the emerging electric power monopoly to an elephant which, left at large and uncontrolled, might prove a dangerous enemy.

The place for the public, he said, is on the neck of the elephant, guiding its movements, not on the ground, helpless under its knees.

By way of constructing a ladder to enable the public to climb up on to the neck of the figurative beast, the governor submitted to the recent special session of the state legislature seven bills embodying the principal recommendations of the Giant Power Survey Board as covered in 19 bills submitted at the previous session. After two hearings by a Joint Legislative Committee, to which the bills were referred, they were permitted to die in committee, a fate not unrelated to the fact that the electric industry in Pennsylvania, through the Pennsylvania Electric Association, with might and main, "opposed every one of the nineteen bills and everything in each bill." The giant power plan in Pennsylvania took no account of public ownership. As the governor in his message of transmittal said, "It proposes to deal with the facts as it finds them and does not even raise the question." For giant power means primarily coal power and in Pennsylvania all coal is private property. Moreover, the constitution of the state bars the state from commercial enterprise. Not only does the ladder of nineteen rungs which Governor Pinchot built to get the public on to the neck of the elephant lie broken, but in view of the constitutional inhibition, the people have not so much as a chain on the leg of the elephant.

In New York the situation is different. There the principal sources of large scale electric power are the rivers and notably the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the falls of Niagara. By grace of an ancient tradition title to these indivisible utilities is vested forever in the people of the state except insofar as navigable streams come under the federal jurisdiction. In New York as in Pennsylvania, large scale electrical development has meant development by private enterprise and there as in Pennsylvania there is always danger that the elephant, instead of being tamed to the uses of the common run of mankind, may run wild. Obviously, Governor Smith believes that the state should retain full possession and use of its remaining water power resources as a prod with which to keep the creature under control. In a special message to the New York Legislature he has thrown the great weight of his influence against the announced intention of the State Water Power Commission to lease the waters of the St. Lawrence to private corporations for a long term of years. "To the end that the state in the interest of all her people may retain control of this power at the source," he advocates the establishment of a State Power Authority, municipal in character, "having the duty specifically imposed upon it to prepare a plan for the comprehensive development of all our power resources." In other words, Governor Smith advocates the adoption by the people of New York of a policy essentially like that under which the people of the neighboring Canadian province of Ontario have built up probably the greatest municipal electric service in the world—the policy which most large American municipalities have by common consent adopted in the development of their water supplies.

THE issue of policy here raised by Governor Smith goes beyond the age-old controversy over the comparative merits of public and private ownership of public utilities. Its special interest to social workers lies in the fundamental question as to whether the development of a great new industry like that of the generation and distribution of electricity, by which the lives of all of us are so intimately conditioned, shall have primary regard to the needs of the domestic consumer in city, town and on the farm, or to the great money-making industries over which the people have a minimum of control. What this distinction means is illustrated by the facts in Pennsylvania with respect to which,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thanks to the work of the state's Giant Power Survey, information is most readily available. The relative position of the small domestic consumers and of wholesale industrial power users is shown by the following summary table:

	DOMESTIC	POWER
Number of consumers	773,000	5,463
Kilowatts sold	277,000,000	3,000,000,000
Revenue produced	$22,000,000	$44,000,000
Average rate per kilowatt hour	8.2 cents	1.4 cents
Average use per consumer	360 kilowatt hour	585,000 kilowatt hour

There are in Pennsylvania 142 times as many domestic consumers as there are buyers of wholesale electrical power; they use only one-twelfth the electricity yet account for one-half the revenue of the power customers; they pay six times the rate paid by the wholesale industrial users. Between the highest rate paid by the domestic consumer—16 cents per kilowatt hour—and the lowest rate paid by wholesale users—three-fourths of a cent per kilowatt hour—there is a spread of twenty to one. One of the results of this unbalanced condition is that there are more than two million people in Pennsylvania without access to electric service, of whom about 800,000 live in the farming districts. While the corresponding figures for New York are not so readily available, there is sufficient evidence to make certain that the situation there is analogous.

That is what Governor Smith undoubtedly has in mind when in calling for a definition of the state's power policy, he insists that the domestic consumer—the homes in the cities, towns and on farms—shall be given equal consideration with the large industrial users, and insists at the same time that the state must use its great undeveloped water power resources to bring this condition about. In taking this position, he is acting in conformity with our established American legal theory—too often honored in the breach—that in the conduct of public services there shall be no discrimination against the small consumer.

A NEW and refreshing turn was given to the public discussion of Governor Smith's state ownership program by the participation of Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company. The immediate occasion of Governor Smith's special message to the legislature was the application of the Louisville Power Corporation for the use of the waters of the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Croil Island where some five hundred thousand horsepower are said to be available. The General Electric Company, as well as the Aluminum Company of America, was concerned in this application. In the public hearings following the governor's message, a distinguished consulting engineer, Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, contended that the cost to the state of developing its own water powers would be twice that under private development. In a letter to the governor, Mr. Young expressed himself in favor of the operation of the power business of the state of New York by private persons as distinct from public individuals—"not on the ground of incapacity of personnel, but because I am satisfied that the same persons who now run our power business successfully would fail under the restraints and rigidity of a government bureau acting under limiting laws and in the face of political controversies." He went on to say, however, that he saw no objection but on the contrary saw some advantages in the development of the great water power on the St. Lawrence and in the gorge of the Niagara by a public corporation rather than a private corporation, and in the ownership of all lands, water rights, flowage, dams, power houses and structures by such a public corporation. He pointed out that the cost of energy developed from falling water is determined very largely by the cost of capital employed in the development and that a public corporation such as the governor proposed, whose securities would be exempt from taxation under federal and state laws, should produce the required money substantially cheaper than a private corporation could. He added that in his judgment the public corporation, in order to float its securities "should make a contract with the private transmission and distribution companies of the state to undertake that distribution on terms that will yield them a fair return on the private capital employed in the business of that transmission and distribution."

Mr. Young's letter was immensely useful in helping to lift the discussion as to the relative merits of public and private ownership out of the malarial fog of pseudo-metaphysical propaganda in which the teetotalers in both the public and private ownership camps are accustomed to gyrate. For his letter, coming from the chairman of the board of directors of one of the largest corporations in the electric industry, made it clear that the problem raised by Governor Smith's message is not one to be solved by passionate words but one which calls for scientific analysis on the merits; and that, as in the case of an even more basic utility like water, there are conditions under which public ownership may have economic as well as social advantages.

This same trend toward a pragmatic discussion of the issue was given a further strong impulse from another unexpected quarter. Arthur V. White, consulting engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, from whom many had expected sweeping and unqualified advocacy of public ownership, pointed out that any plan for the development of the water powers of the state would have to be drafted with reference to the existing public and private electrical utilities. His testimony made it clear that it is in the nature of the electrical industry to tend toward monopoly and that if Governor Smith's plan were to follow the model of Ontario's municipal development, it would have to take account of the ultimate necessity of incorporating into the state's public ownership program the existing private power generating and distributing plants. The success of the municipally owned Ontario system, he pointed out, was largely due to the fact that it came into being more than twenty years ago before there had been any considerable private development so that the cost of acquiring such private plants as had been built was small as compared with what a similar procedure in New York today would involve. Here is an element in the problem which the religious devotees of public ownership, who invariably point to Ontario as one of their star examples of triumphant public ownership, usually fail sufficiently to take into account.

That two men occupying such diverse relationships to public and private enterprise should have proved themselves capable of such openmindedness with respect to this highly controversial issue was so immensely refreshing that one must hope that their performance will establish a precedent.

THERE are other aspects of the problem that have not sufficiently emerged in the present discussion. In matching up the relative costs of private and public development even Mr. Young limited his observations principally

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

APPRECIATION IN DOLLARS AND IN PER CENT OF INCREASE OVER 1920 HIGH OF COMMON STOCK OF TEN HOLDING COMPANIES
(See Foot note)

	A. *Market Value at 1920 High*	B1. *Appreciated Market Value of A. at 1925 High*	C1. *Total Market Value (including shares sold etc.) at 1925 High*	B2. *Net Appreciation*	C2. *Gross Appreciation*
				Per cent	*Per cent*
Amer. Gas Co.	$3,920,050.00	$10,548,562.00	$13,709,180.75	169	249.7
Amer. Gas & Electric Co.	13,653,772.50	80,754,563.25	98,259,297.00	491.4	619.6
American Water Works & Electric Co.	322,000.00	33,210,937.50	39,342,187.50	10,213.9	12,118.8
Gen. Gas & Electric Co.	248,347.00	9,335,714.00	9,355,078.00	3,659.1	3,666.9
Lehigh Power Sec. Corp.	2,135,000.00	56,882,500.00	57,902,992.50	2,564.2	2,611.8
Philadelphia Company	34,569,115.00	51,961,030.00	56,196,030.00	50.3	62.6
Philadelphia Electric Co.	29,914,760.75	58,200,500.00	125,151,836.25	94.6	318.4
Republic Ry. & Lt. Co.	1,101,575.50	3,909,780.00	3,909,906.00	254.9	254.9
United Gas & Electric Co.	122,508.00	2,245,980.00	17,075,520.00	1,733.3	13,838.2
United Gas Improv. Co.	66,217,233.00	143,420,030.00	172,412,450.00	116.6	160.37
TOTALS	$152,204,361.75	$450,469,596.75	$593,314,478.00	*Average Appreciation*	

		Net	*Gross*
Total Net Appreciation	$298,265,235.00	195.96 per cent	
Total Gross Appreciation	$441,110,116.25		289.81 per cent

Column "A" shows the Total Market Value of the shares outstanding in 1920 at the high quotation of that year.
Column "B1" shows the Total Market Value of those same shares, plus any shares accruing through stock dividends or split-ups, at the high quotation of 1925.
Column "C1" shows the Total Market Value of all the shares outstanding in 1925 at the 1925 high quotation.
Column "B2" shows the percentage relation of *the increase of Column B1 over Column A to Column A.*
Column "C2" shows the percentage relation of *the increase of Column C1 over Column A to Column A.*

to original costs. But as against the possible wastes that might result from the "restraints and rigidity of a government bureau acting under limiting laws and in the face of political controversy," public ownership is relatively free from the dangers of capital inflation and stock watering which today threaten to overburden the private electrical utilities even as the railroads were once overburdened, with consequences to the public and the rates the public will have to pay for electrical current that are ominous. This danger is illustrated by a tabular summary of the appreciation of the common stocks of ten holding companies having subsidiaries operating in Pennsylvania, as sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature by the Giant Power Board.

This appreciation in the stock values is largely based on "anticipation of earnings" by large holding corporations which are today merging existing plants and distribution lines over large areas of the country. If this process goes on at its present rate, the piling of speculative burden upon speculative burden may well deprive the consuming public of the advantage of the extraordinary technical improvements in the electrical industry and so delay the cheapening and wide use of electricity.

It is because of the maze of financial legerdemain in which the promoters are involving private electrical utilities that men like Governor Smith believe it imperative that the people should protect themselves by the continued public ownership and the public development of such power resources as remain in their hands. If the elephant cannot be completely harnessed in public ownership and if the private electrical industry continues to frustrate such attempts at reasonable regulation as those exemplified in Governor Pinchot's nineteen bills, the public should at least not surrender the prod which nature, in such streams as St. Lawrence and Niagara, has placed in its hands.

Governor Smith's program has fared as ill at the hands of the New York legislature as Governor Pinchot's in Pennsylvania; but the problem of policy remains the same. With respect to resources that are vital to the general welfare, the public always retains the power of eminent domain.

The validity of this point of view is strengthened by the record in California, for example, where all large scale electrical development has been profoundly influenced by the strength of the public ownership movement there. In Baum's Atlas of the Electrical Power Industry (1923), one finds, for example, that of the 11,000,000 electric customers in the United States, California had about 1,000,000, or 1 for every 3.5 persons as against 1 for every 10 persons in the United States as a whole. California had about 9 per cent of the total residential customers, 10 per cent of the total commercial customers and 15 per cent of the total industrial customers. California has the widest use of electricity because there electricity is abundant and cheap and it is cheap largely because private enterprise has felt the effective restraint and competition of public enterprise.

Governor Smith is rendering a great service by keeping the question before the public and seeing to it that it is not closed before it has been answered in a reasonably wise and statesmanlike fashion. But his tenure of office will soon be at an end. Mere fact finding, as our experience with the late United States Coal Commission shows, is not sufficient to develop a vigorous and enlightened public opinion. Fortunately, with respect to the electrical industry, the public has one paramount instrument of self-protection. All men and women interested in lifting drudgery from the home, in spreading the advantages of electrical service throughout the community, should make it their business to raise certain questions: Why have they not access to the service? Why are the rates they pay so high? What are their state public service commissions doing in their interest? Not until the use of electricity has spread beyond the incredibly and unwarrantedly narrow limits shown by the figures above cited for Pennsylvania will there be a realistic basis for the development of effective opinion.

The danger is that before electricity comes into such general use the giant power industry, which is basically a part of the coal industry, will have developed to a degree that will make all debate as to the disposition of the remaining publicly owned water powers academic. In the eastern section of the United States today, not more than 10 per cent of all power used is water power and if all the undeveloped water power were brought into use, it could never exceed 25 per cent of the demand. Moreover, if and when it reaches its maximum, its relative importance as compared with electricity generated by coal and oil is bound

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to decline. Already coal power stations of over one million horsepower have been announced from two cities; the North American Company, one of the largest in the country, is installing in connection with one of its new power plants a low temperature by-product equipment that should make a marked reduction in the cost of fuel for the purposes of power generation. W. S. Monroe, president of a firm who are the principal consulting engineers to the Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, has declared that "long before" 1940 current for Chicago will be coming from the Central Illinois coal fields. Everywhere coal and the great electric utilities using coal are privately owned. If those who are concerned with the social implications of Governor Smith's program are to make their concern effective now and in the future, they will center their attention upon Niagara and the St. Lawrence at their peril. What is most needed today is a fresh definition of public policy not only with respect to our water powers but also with respect to our entire fuel and power resources. Unless this is done the probabilities are that even the prods with which Governors Smith and Pinchot have been belaboring the elephant will cease to make any impression upon the thick-skinned beast.

The British Coal Commission Reports

By S. K. Ratcliffe

THERE is at least one thing to be said with emphasis about the Report of the Coal Commission which, since its appearance a month ago, has been the subject of the most vigorous discussion in England. It may not provide the basis for the final solution of a most obstinate problem, but it undoubtedly contains a fascinating review of a great industry and a discussion of its economic and administrative aspects simple and lucid enough for the least expert reader. I do not envy anyone who can look through this volume of three hundred pages and not be caught by the interest of its theme and the excellence of its manner. Some years ago there fell to me the job of editing a monthly review of government publications, for the New Statesman. It proved to be a most absorbing occupation and it led me to make two discoveries. The first was that here was a whole world of largely unexplored wealth for the student of social phenomena. The second, that the repellent exterior of a British blue-book might conceal, not only a store of exciting fact, but also evidence of a remarkable tradition of English writing. Blue books, I found, were often models of style. The latest Coal Commission's Report belongs to this fine official school. It is not perhaps so thrilling as the famous Sankey Report of five years ago, but it is hardly less valuable in substance, and it comes of course at precisely the right moment.

There should hardly be need to say that the commission, of which Sir Herbert Samuel, until lately high commissioner of Palestine, was chairman, grew out of the coal crisis of last summer. The Baldwin Government, faced by the affrighting prospect of a national stoppage, evaded the immediate difficulty by granting a subsidy to the mineowners in order that the existing wages scale might be maintained. Having by this means gained a respite of nine months, the Prime Minister appointed a commission of inquiry for the purpose of securing a report upon which legislation for the reconstruction of the industry might be achieved. Mr. Baldwin had some difficulty in obtaining his four men of standing and presumed impartiality. He had decided that no one of the commissioners should be connected with coal, so that the inquiry was, by hypothesis, a totally different thing from that conducted by the Sankey Commission, which represented in equal degree the operators, the miners, and the general public. It was noticeable that three out of the four commissioners chosen were politically labelled as Liberals. Sir Herbert Samuel had been a member of the last Liberal cabinet, and was known as an opponent of nationalization. The most distinguished of his colleagues was Sir William Beveridge, author of a famous book on Unemployment and director of the London School of Economics. As the subsidy was restricted by Parliament to the interval ending April 30 this year, the work had to be done swiftly; but in this case no one would say that rapidity implied any scamping of the job. The testimony of 76 witnesses was recorded, the hearings being held in public, and 42 coal mines were inspected. The report was completed in a little over a month. It gives us practically all that we need for understanding and judgment. For the expenditure of a shilling (25 cents) the British citizen may prime himself with the facts relating to coal. The report covers, not only such highly disputable matters as ownership, organization, wages, and hours, but also such subjects as the mineral resources of Britain, the condition of the mines and their equipment, the scientific utilization of coal, the need and prospects of research, and the changes that have taken place since the war in the coal production and export of other nations.

Before coming to the chapters which deal with the matter of the present crisis, it may be well to set forth certain significant facts. Here are a few such. British coal mining is an extraordinary diversified industry, marked by an almost unending variety in the kinds of coal, conditions of working, prices, profits, and what not. There are in all about 1,400 colliery undertakings, with a total of nearly 2,500 mines. These are of every age, extent, and condition. Many of them are so small that the bare idea of working them nowadays cannot seem anything but ludicrous to the American mind. Not a few employ less than 50 men, although by far the larger part of the product is drawn from mines of considerable size. Thus, 98 per cent of the coal produced comes from 715 undertakings, each employing more than 100 men; 84 per cent comes from 323 undertakings each employing over 1,000 men. In 1913 the total production of coal in Britain was 287 million tons, of which 98 million tons were exported. In 1924 the total output was 244 million tons, of which 69 million tons were exported. Contrast these figures with those of the United States, of whose enormous annual product—between 500 and 600 million tons—only about 5 per cent is exported, and by far the greater part of that to Canada, so that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its export does not compete with the European trade.

There is no space in the present article for a summary of the commission's survey and analysis of the British coal mining industry. It must suffice to say that no student need look for anything better on the subject. The essential things are all here—that is, if we are looking only for a statement of the main facts and the issues. If one could truthfully add that Sir Herbert Samuel and his colleagues have made proposals of settlement in any way commensurate with the problem and the national need, one might then go on to discuss the probabilities of the near future with a certain measure of confidence. But this, unfortunately, is not so. As one important English authority remarks, the report is an able document, but it does not meet the case. As a matter of fact, it is not easy to see how the Prime Minister will be able to use it as the basis of legislation.

The commission, as we all recognize, shouldered an impossible task. There was, and is, no common ground between the two contending sides. The mine owners were willing enough to discuss all matters which the miners regard as important: minimum wage, regional grouping, abolition of royalties, nationalization, giant power—everything. But they made it known at the outset that readiness for discussion did not imply any willingness to move in the direction of the miners' demands. Those include a national minimum scale, nationalization or unification, the transfer of the landlords' royalties to the nation, regional consolidation for public management. All such demands the owners denounce as involving impertinent interference or confiscation. Upon the conception of private property and its privilege they stand virtually where their predecessors stood half a century ago. They hold that "the unrest in the mining industry has not been the spontaneous expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the mass of the workers themselves," but "the result of a deliberately planned attempt on the part of the miners' leaders to prevent the reconstruction of the industry under private enterprise." Moreover, the council of the Institution of Mining Engineers takes occasion to express the resentment of mining engineers at "statements, which have received widespread publicity, to the effect that coal mining in Great Britain is carried on with a general want of humanity and insufficiency of technical skill and scientific knowledge in comparison with other industries." The resentment is natural enough: no body of men, more especially if belonging to the ranks of those assumed to be nothing if not scientifically advanced, can tolerate the charge of inefficiency or obsolescence, and that charge the commission treats as proved. We cannot therefore be surprised that the owners should have nothing to propose except the continuance of private property in mines, longer hours and lower wages, with complete freedom to negotiate for themselves, and to fix the wage scale upon a district, instead of a national, basis.

Such an attitude on the part of the owners, of course, puts the commission into a situation of extreme difficulty. It affords no suggestion of a basis for compromise, since it bears no relation to the contemporary problem and does not even make an approach to the point from which the most conservative of British Governments must necessarily start in these days. Accordingly, the commission found itself provided with only one set of proposals which it could recognize as important, those submitted by R. H. Tawney and Arthur Greenwood on behalf of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

That scheme is of remarkable scope and thoroughness and it reveals a considerable advance in labor thinking since the form of nationalization that was submitted to the Sankey commission.

It contemplates the nationalization, in the first instance, of coal, of the collieries, and of the coke and by-product works carried on in conjunction with the miners; and, later on, the extension of the principle to the generation of power and the scientific utilization of coal. It proposes to establish a national Power and Transport Commission under the Board of Trade—a body wielding large powers and consisting of six full-time commissioners having knowledge of coal, electricity, gas, transport, commerce, labor. Further, a national Coal and Power Production Council under the Department of Mines. Under its authority would be constituted provincial councils, which in turn would appoint district officers, and at each mine a pit committee would be established. These bodies would be concerned with the constitution and direction of the coal industry, while the cause of the general public would be watched over by a national Consumers' Council, with a widely representative basis. The interest of the present mine owners would be bought out at the present cash value of the properties, government stock being given in exchange. It was noted that there was a division of opinion among the various bodies responsible for the scheme on the principle of compensation for mining royalties, the Mining Association, for example, being opposed to it.

In the coal report the Labor Party scheme is subjected to a rather detailed criticism, the details of which need not be dwelt upon here. Briefly, the commissioners hold that it would not be workable, that it would fail in dealing with the difficult business of the export trade, would not be calculated to insure peace in the industry, and, further, that it makes no claim "to satisfy the expectation, which is undoubtedly entertained by many among the miners, that their conditions would be improved under nationalization by the retention of £6,000,000 a year ($30,000,000) now withdrawn from the industry, as it is sometimes expressed, for the payment of royalties."

This hostile analysis was to be expected from the commission, the majority of whom were known as opponents of nationalization. On the whole, perhaps, we might have looked for a more unqualified condemnation—unless we are to conclude that the influence of Sir William Beveridge was used throughout the inquiry to modify the antagonism of his associates, and that of the chairman in particular, to the principle of national ownership and control.

I COME now to the Commission's own summing-up and recommendations. The defects of the industry and the urgent need for reconstruction are candidly recognized. The defects, it is pointed out, are due to various causes: the age of the coal fields, private and divided ownership of the minerals, the lay-out of the mines, poor equipment, inefficient management. The methods of utilizing coal are unscientific; research is inadequate; transport and the selling organization are costly and ineffective. The organization of the industry on its labor side calls for many improvements. The chief points of the report are as follows:

I. Nationalization is not recommended. The Commissioners are not satisfied that the scheme proposed is workable, or that it offers a (*Continued on page* 114)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Into the Highways and Byways

A Hospital for the Insane that Serves Twenty Counties

By Mary Ross

YOUR train whizzes past a massive group of brick buildings set in the midst of smooth green lawns outside the city. "The asylum," some one explains, and a dark foreboding circle settles about the serene picture, shutting it in as an island of misery set apart from the world, or a dungeon into which society can drop its deranged members, knowing that they will be cared for kindly, but hoping nevermore to see or hear of them.

That idea of the great state institutions for the insane belongs back in the years when mental breakdown was considered only as a mysterious curse, to be accepted submissively and piously. You were sane and lived among your fellow men, or you were mad and sent to the asylum. But with the recognition that "lunatics" are not damned, but sick; that they are suffering from disease which often can be prevented, and sometimes can be cured, has come the new ideal of these institutions as hospitals, and furthermore, as a community resource for cure as well as custody, for education as well as care, and above all, for prevention. It is important for those of us who feel ourselves well above the sanity line (if indeed, any such line can be drawn) as well as for those who are struggling desperately to hold their footing. The most progressive of these state hospitals have become links in that endless chain of community life in which all of us are implicated.

The Pennsylvania State Hospital at Danville acts first as a curative institution, which treats people who are sick in mind and often sends them home well, just as the general hospital treats the man who is suffering from typhoid or pneumonia and returns him to his family and business. But further than that, it has pushed cure back to prevention; it has established outposts in the towns and villages and schools to fight popular ignorance of mental disease, to destroy the fear and superstition which still keep people from admitting a mental kink and treating it as freely and frankly as a crooked leg. And so, followed by the customary joking caution of friends, not to get mixed up with the patients, I went to see its work at first hand.

AT the hub of the wheel is the hospital itself, of course; a little town of two thousand souls, set in the midst of its lawns and farms in the beautiful Susquehanna valley. To the northward are the great anthracite fields, where white banners of smoke and the black gash at the minehead tell of the burrowings of these innocent-appearing green hills. The hospital's district is largely rural; it includes twenty of these rolling counties of central Pennsylvania, with an area of 13,686 square miles and a population of approximately a million and a half farmers, miners, factory workers. So remote are some of the homes and villages that a two days' journey is necessary to bring a patient to the hospital.

Within the walls of the institution itself all the resources of modern psychiatry are brought to the service of the men and women who come into its care. There is, of course, the tragedy of those infirmary wards in which human wreckage, so broken by disease that it seems hardly human, can only be cared for until death. Here the villain of the tragedy is paresis, general paralysis, following syphilitic infection acquired many years before, perhaps even before birth, claiming one faculty after another, sight, hearing, speech, motion, disintegrating all that makes life living. These patients can only be cared for until certain, creeping death cuts the few bonds that hold that breathing insensible wreckage together.

There are the wards for "disturbed" cases, where gibbering creatures with dishevelled clothing, unkempt hair, staring eyes, must tax to the breaking point the gentle patience of nurses and doctors who know that these are sick men and women, know that notwithstanding the apparent hopelessness, some of them will be won back to a normal life. Only a few generations ago these patients would have been thrown into a stone cell to grovel in filth. On the sunshiny morning when I went through Danville not a single one of all the 1500 patients was under restraint. Hot or cold packs, wrapping the patient in sheets and blankets like a mummy, with an ice bag at his head; hydrotherapy—immersion in tepid baths in which the patient is slung on a kind of rubber hammock for hours at a time if need be, are used to quiet manic states in which the old prescription would have been incarceration or a straight jacket; while physical exercises, followed by hot and cold baths, are prescribed for depressed patients who need stimulation.

Each patient brought to the institution is put into the receiving wards and submitted to a searching series of physical and mental examinations which require about two weeks. As almost all mental diseases cause physical deterioration, the patient is put to bed and fed a nourishing diet, while special attention is given to elimination, to see what thorough rest and cleaning of the body will do. Local infections of teeth, tonsils, or other parts of the body are cared for; other physical symptoms are treated. After the series of examinations is completed, there is a conference of members of the hospital staff on the diagnosis.

At these first acute treatment wards the stream divides—some, especially the paretics and the old patients, the cases of senile dementia—pass on to the sections where they must spend the rest of their lives. The other branch, responding to treatment, go on to the convalescent wards. They become enough better to help in the work of the institution—sweeping, gardening, farming, sewing, helping in kitchen and laundry, or they are admitted to occupational therapy classes which follow the bedside occupational therapy directed by specialized workers; then they may go into the industries

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

where much of the hospital equipment is made or repaired: such as the tailor shops, the broom shops; they make and renovate mattresses, make pails and garbage cans and weave the gingham for the women's dresses; they print medical forms, bulletins and reports.

With the return of ability to work, interest in their surroundings and a desire to get on with their fellow-workers, comes cure. The hospital's social worker makes sure that a suitable home is waiting for the patient ready to leave, and that work can be found. He (or she) is furloughed, on pledge to report at the hospital or at one of its outside clinics, at stated times; or if the patient lives too far away to come in to report, the social worker goes to him in her indomitable Ford, and after a year or more of kindly observation and help, if he still is getting on successfully, he is released, cured. Of every ten patients admitted to Danville in a given year, five are returned to the community, and five remain in the institution, eventually becoming chronic patients who stay there till they die. Those who remain fall for the most part into three groups: the victims of syphilis; patients over sixty years of age with senile dementia; and cases of dementia praecox, which represents unrecognized mental disease during the period of puberty and adolescence. Of those who are furloughed about 16 per cent have to come back. Half of these who return are patients who were furloughed merely for a limited visit with relatives, or were released at the insistence of relatives against the better judgment of the staff. Thus of every hundred men and women committed to Danville, approximately fifty die in the hospital, eight leave the hospital but are obliged again to seek its care and protection; and forty-two are able to go back to their homes, apparently cured, or cured at least to the extent of resuming some of the normal relationships of life, away from institutional supervision.

It is heartening to know that so many of the mentally sick can be cured in a hospital, but how much more heartening, had they been reached before hospital care was necessary, had they been spared the stigma, public prejudice being what it is, of a record of such care; the admission of defeat, despair, inadequacy, which is bound up in that formal word "commitment!" It was with the faith that mental disease is preventable and that it can be diagnosed, treated and cured at many stages before the hospital, court of last resort, is necessary, that Dr. J. Allen Jackson, superintendent of Danville, organized in the summer of 1920 a community service department which has achieved striking results in the short space of less than six years.

The tragedy of the patient who might have been cured and was not is summarized in the words, "Too late." And the early recognition of mental abnormality, before it reaches the point of actual disease, can come only with the education of the family physicians, and of the family itself, to see and admit a "queerness" which may cripple one of its members. So Dr. Jackson and his associate, Dr. Horace Victor Pike, who under the title of Director of Clinical Psychiatry has been in direct charge of this field, started out with the doctors. They began in that summer of 1920 by addressing the medical society at Williamsport on the significance of mental disease. The doctors listened attentively; they were interested, but they were busy men already overburdened with a series of physical problems with which they felt themselves competent to deal, and the meeting seemed about to break up without leaving any definite accomplishment behind when the secretary of the social service bureau of Williamsport, approached Dr. Pike and said: "I have some cases that I can't seem to handle alone. I think your advice would be a help. Will you examine them, if I can get them together for a clinic?"

So the first clinic of the Danville Hospital was started in August of that year in the office of the Social Service Bureau in the City Hall, a little room into which a desk, table and two chairs were crowded with scant margin left for psychiatrist and patient. Dr. Pike examined and made recommendations for the treatment of cases which had baffled the social service agencies—children who did not get on in school, girls who persisted in going wrong, boys whose mischief threatened to develop into crime. In return for his services to the social agency, he had the use of their office for the purpose of seeing the patients furloughed from the state hospital who had returned to communities in and about Williamsport. From that very simple beginning has developed a chain of eight regular clinics held in as many towns, at intervals of two weeks or a month, some with their own full-time psychiatrists and social workers, all upheld by the active interest and support of their own community.

THE task of arousing that interest in the community has assumed a more or less definite technique. The cooperation of the local physicians is first obtained through an address before the local medical society. Next representatives of all the social agencies of every type and religion are called together, usually at a luncheon meeting, and the task of finding an office and clerical assistant is put up to them. (Danville has no special funds for its field service. Because the members of its staff are sufficiently interested to work over-time, it can provide the expert direction, but in all cases the clinic quarters and the local social service and clerical work are supported by the community which benefits by it.) A committee on mental health is organized, representing all these various groups. Then the teachers are called together, to hear a psychiatrist's interpretation of some of the active little problems they face every day. By this time the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions' Clubs are clamoring for addresses on mental hygiene and Dr. Jackson and Dr. Pike help the nurses to prepare talks for groups of parents. The patients come pouring in to the clinics, referred by school and family physicians, by the teachers and the nurses, the social service bureaus, the children's aid societies, the Travelers Aid Society, training and industrial homes, juvenile courts, the police, and, most gratifying of all, parents who come voluntarily seeking advice in the guidance of their children.

Since August 17, 1920, the eight clinics, besides supervising the patients furloughed from Danville, have seen 2,701 new patients, men, women and children, with mental problems, who never had passed through the hospital mill; many of them, thanks to early treatment, have thus avoided it. About 60 per cent of these new patients were children. During the past year of 1925 the clinics recorded 1,741 patients, almost equally divided between the furloughed cases and the people who were brought in or came in for *preventive* examination and treatment.

At first a town was likely to feel that the regular visits of a member of the state hospital staff offered a chance for the easy commitment—and thereby the easy disposal—of the town's pet problems.

"But the institution is always there," says Dr. Pike. "Even if everything else fails, that still will be left. Let us see what we do before we resort to it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is Willie, hampered by a fat, smiling Polish mother who coddles and rants by turns. He is a persistent truant, complicating his truancy by successful mendicancy. Mental tests show that there is no use in trying to keep him in the grades, and he has been put in an ungraded class. But he is there so irregularly that the teacher wants him sent to an institution. The psychiatrist interprets Willie to his mother, his teacher, himself. He endeavors to get chores for him to do for a woman who is interested in him, so that he may earn those pennies so eagerly desired to candy and the "shows." Willie has a degree of mechanical ingenuity disproportionate to his other attainments. One must find scope for that—enough may be developed to make him an independent self-supporting individual.

Study of 255 Willie's and their feminine counterparts referred to the clinics in their first two years with the label "feeble-minded" showed that nearly one-fifth of them were capable of doing the work of higher grades (in some cases four grades higher) than those in which they were failing, and in the case of more than two-thirds it was not mental retardation, but some fault of environment, or of physical condition—matters which usually can be righted—that was responsible for the failure.

There is eighteen-year old Polish Mary, with dull gold hair, and milky white skin. Her premature baby was born several weeks ago and died shortly afterward. She claims that its father was the man in whose family her parents placed her as a child of twelve, to work for her clothes and keep while she went to continuation school. For six years she worked for that family—"an excellent houseworker," they say of the child—with one short interlude during which she worked in a cigar factory, and with a girl chum went riding with "Italian fellas" who taught her things beyond the proper wisdom of fourteen years. To them, and to the farm hands on the place, her household employer lays her downfall, indignantly disavowing her charges. They gave her, he says, a wrist watch and boxes of candy, and took her to town to the movies.

NOT even a psychiatrist is a Solomon who can sift the truth of conflicting stories, each with corroborating evidence. But someone must decide where she shall go. She wants to work, and she is a good worker. Her family has cast off the child whose downfall might have been predicted, they say, when she forsook their narrow old world discipline. She sits there hopelessly, her hands folded limply on her lap, her clean tawdry pink georgette dress with its blue ribbons falling limply about her childish figure. To a house of correction, or another chance in a supervised family? The verdict hangs on his judgment of her emotional equipment, on the results of the mental test and the physical examination given to each clinic patient. Only time can tell whether he was right or wrong, unless it never is wrong to give another chance to a child whose start in life has been cruelly destitute of them.

Among the adults—and "adults" range from sixteen to seventy or more—the outlook is likely to be less encouraging. Men and women with psychopathic personalities or mental deficiency made up a third of the cases, and among these there were many with delinquent tendencies and syphilitic infection who should be placed under institutional and medical care for the protection of the community. Social workers and venereal clinics cooperate admirably with the mental health clinics to carry through a plan which safeguards the interests of both patient and town. The outlook for cases of neurosyphilis is unfavorable and many of these patients probably will come to the institution eventually. In the meantime the interests of economy, as well as other considerations, support the wisdom of keeping them in the community under supervision. The Virginia State Board of Welfare estimates, for example, that it costs at least $350 a year to maintain a patient in a hospital, and that the support of one social worker plus the supplementary cost of her work at $3,000 a year will provide for the supervision of 100 patients in the community, saving the hospital $30,000 annually, and leaving free 100 beds (there never are enough hospital beds for mental cases) for persons with acute forms of mental disease which cannot be cared for elsewhere. The Danville clinics have found that institutional care has had to be prescribed for only about a third of the adult clinic patients; the remaining two-thirds, *with supervision,* can be left in the community with a good chance of making good in it again. Without help, many of them undoubtedly would become institutional cases, and then reclaimed with difficulty, if at all.

It is not enough that the psychiatrist should understand mental disease. If the trouble is to be suspected in the earliest stages when cure is most often possible, there must be widespread understanding of the kinks and twists of behavior which too often are let slip. For this reason Danville has organized a program to educate its district and to break down the barrier of fear and misunderstanding which characteristically has shut a hospital for the insane away from its own community. Courses of lectures in mental hygiene and abnormal psychology are conducted by Dr. Pike in three state normal schools, two universities, and the Pennsylvania State College; during 1925 some 5,000 students attended these courses, which were concluded with a visit to the hospital itself, for clinical instruction and observation. Other courses of lectures on mental and nervous disease have been given in five training schools for nurses. In this way a large group of teachers and nurses are taught each year something of the problems which they most certainly will meet in their professional experience. The requests for addresses before special organizations, such as the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary and women's clubs, parent-teacher associations and the like, are many, and are met insofar as the other duties of the hospital and clinic staffs will permit, while the Mental Health Bulletin issued by this Department of Community Service at Danville goes to twelve hundred physicians, county superintendents of the poor, social workers and the like.

Danville is a good example of what is happening in the more progressive hospitals for mental disease throughout the country. New York state, for example, also has a network of extramural clinics which reach almost equal numbers of new patients and patients who have been paroled or discharged, while Massachusetts has a similar program. Danville is noteworthy in that it has carried its work and its teaching into a rural district, where difficulties alike of transportation, organization and prejudice are at a maximum. The success of its undertakings, in statistical terms which might show a stationary or even a declining rate of mental disease in the community, naturally can be measured only after a much longer period of trial. Its formula of education, prevention and constructive care needs no proof.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

IT must take considerable swallowing of the pride to pass as a new client under a doorway darkened by a sign which proclaims that it belongs to the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, or the Aged and Indigent Charities, or, to borrow an English example, The Guild of Poor Brave Things. The fine archaic flavor from such names and the long and honorable history behind them is more impressive for board members and writers of annual reports than to one who is contemplating a plunge into organized poverty or bravery. Associated charities undoubtedly were less humiliating than volunteer Lady Bountifuls, but even "charity-organization" now has become obsolete as a description of the work which goes on within the doors of the social agencies, and it is interesting to watch the change in names mirror tardily the drastic changes in philosophy and practice which have marked the evolution of social work as a profession. Because of the entanglements of both law and goodwill naturally the older and larger societies find such changes difficult to make, but nevertheless, one by one, they are substituting Family Welfare or Family Service or some more explicit and less lopsided term for the charity of their older names. The most recent example is the United Hebrew Charities of New York, which has just received authorization by the Supreme Court to call itself the Jewish Social Service Association. Possibly even "welfare" and "service" in time will become anachronistic, as communities realize that social diagnosis and treatment are as necessary and inevitable as the work of a hospital and as universal. Was it with such a look ahead that the Society for Organizing Charity of Philadelphia took two hurdles at once, becoming simply and non-committally, the Family Society?

CLEVELAND was the scene of perhaps our most spirited civic drama at the turn of the century and after. There Tom L. Johnson, Newton D. Baker, Peter Witt and their associates not only rallied against the dragons of corporate privilege, machine rule and the like but held aloft the vision of a free city. Fred Howe expressed the faith that was in them in his City the Hope of Democracy.

Cleveland is one stronghold in what might be called the economic pass between the Great Lakes and the Ohio, the neck of land through which, since the building up of the railroads, coal, steel, oil and fabricated goods have shuttled back and forth from the seaboard to the Middle West. The other stronghold is Pittsburgh, and there, while the civic struggle has been at times as fierce, the lines have been drawn along economic, rather than civic contours. Pittsburgh was and is a town of big works, big with its works. Here the forces at stress in the workaday life of America have often exhibited themselves in an extreme and therefore revealing form. Pittsburgh in this sense has been the capital city of industrial America, and within the month death has claimed a citizen of that city who was in truth a statesman of that capital.

This was H. D. W. English, an insurance man of national standing, who more than once risked clientele and fortune in standing militantly for the values in life which he believed should be struggled for in the upbuilding of America. In churchmanship he was an Episcopalian, was at one time national president of that great lay organization, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; and the religious impulse infused and animated all that he did. But in his church as in his city his was a new wine in the old bottles. He was one of the Calvary Crowd, a group of men whose lives were touched by Dean Hodges when he was a rector of that church in Pittsburgh and set going Kingsley House in the Hill district as a social expression of the Christian spirit. It was through William H. Mathews, then head-worker of Kingsley House, that the way was opened for the Pittsburgh Survey, carried on by this magazine, 1907-9, the first American community survey. The working scheme was essentially to bring to Pittsburgh, as the type industrial city of the country, experts in a score of fields, from a score of cities, and appraise this one. Mr. English was one of three outstanding Pittsburghers who stood sponsor for the adventure; the others being Mayor George D. Guthrie, later ambassador to Japan, and Judge Joseph Buffington.

As an insurance man, Mr. English caught like a flash the analogy of the city survey to the physical examination of the physician as the basis not for a death policy but a life program. He collaborated at every point in the inquiry; he stood by fearlessly when our findings were attacked by those who objected to dragging problems out into the light; and he lived to see his critics confronted with constructive gains in the very fields where controversy had been thickest and where letting in the light had reinforced the forces for progress. For example, out of its gruelling past as perhaps the most ruthless and irresponsible of industries with respect to risks to life and limb, the steel industry has become an exemplar of safety engineering. That this is so, and that the full economic burden of work accidents no longer falls with its crushing weight on the homes of wage earners, was brought about years earlier than would otherwise have been the case by the challenge of this Pittsburgh business man to the leaders of business in his district and by his aid in laying the problem bare. In the years when his friend, Colonel Roosevelt, was rousing the country to conservation, rural life and other issues which later came to enter into the progressive platform, Mr. English was sounding the same notes as president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, shifting its emphasis from purely commercial considerations to human ones, and setting going committees on housing, sanitation, schools, and industrial conditions. His administration broke into the conventional operations of the Pittsburgh chamber like a breath of fresh air, as Mayor Guthrie's city administration broke into the graft-ridden and corporation controlled muni-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cipal life. Mr. English was at Mayor Guthrie's right hand in that, as he was at the right hand of A. Leo Weil, president of the Voters League which cleaned out the corrupt councilmanic ring, sent bosses and bankers even-handedly to jail, and reconstructed both the city government and the school system. Mr. English's later distinctive contribution lay as chairman of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, an outgrowth of the Pittsburgh Survey, which laid the beginnings for applying engineering skill to the industrial community as well as to the industrial plant; just as, years before, he had shared in the campaign to bring the advances of the laboratory to bear on the city's water supply as well as its coke ovens; and so helped rout out the typhoid that had been epidemic for twenty-five years.

For his courage as a forerunner, Mr. English suffered reprisals without flinching; but, it is grateful to note, his services were not without recognition. The heads of a great corporation, examining its stockholders' list, discovered that small blocks were held by no less than 1,400 widows and minor children. They felt that these small fry should be represented on the board of directors—by someone sentient to the lives and interests of inconspicuous investors, who would bring the ethics of church folk and home folk to their council table. The man they chose as this representative was H. D. W. English, a man who throughout a long life had stood for human brotherhood on the Point of Pittsburgh.

FOR the twelfth time a New York legislative session has played politics with a bill intended to establish a 48-hour week for women and children in stores and in industry. Last session the so-called Joiner bill, which left the present 54-hour week unchanged but empowered the Industrial Board "to investigate conditions in occupations or processes in which women are employed . . . to determine whether or not the number of hours worked are detrimental to the health of the women," was substituted for the Mastick-Shonk forty-eight-hour bill. The Joiner bill, which carried no appropriation, was vetoed by the governor.

The 1924 platform of the Republican party was pledged to the principle of the forty-eight-hour law. Governor Smith in his message to the legislature urged the passage of such a measure. The same tactics used last session were again employed to prevent favorable action on the Mastick-Shonk bill and incidentally on 200 other labor bills before the legislature. Action on the 48-hour law was indefinitely postponed when a resolution sponsored by Senator Knight, Republican, providing for an investigation of all labor legislation and carrying an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose, was adopted by both Senate and Assembly.

Just before the vote in the Assembly, Governor Smith sent a special message, urging the defeat of the resolution, in which he said,

> No good that I am able to see can grow out of any further legislative investigation of these questions. All the facts connected with them are readily ascertainable at a public hearing, through agencies of the state already organized and equipped to study these problems.

Assemblyman Bloch (Democrat) stated the general opinion when he said,

> The adoption of this resolution means that $25,000 of the people's money will be spent by a commission created simply to stall off action on the 48-hour bill. The Republican party protects the telephone company from an investigation . . . but when there is a chance to pass a bill that will be beneficial to the women and children of the state it provides for an investigation so that measure cannot be enacted.

Mr. Shonk (Republican), continued the fight for the bill, which was, however, definitely defeated by the Republican majority in the Assembly on April 6.

A joint legislative committee, representing fifteen organizations including the League of Women Voters, the Woman's Trade Union League, and the Consumer's League has been working for the passage of the Mastick-Shonk bill. Representatives of various manufacturing interests have insisted that their activities are now so restricted that any further curtailment of their "rights of contract" would mean that industry must desert New York for some less meddlesome state. The National Woman's Party, which took a prominent part in the hearings last winter, again tried to have the word "persons" substituted for "women and children" in the text of the bill, making it apply to all workers in stores and factories, irrespective of sex.

MUCH of Staten Island is a deserted village moored in New York harbor. The great ships pass it steaming toward that fabulous Manhattan skyline, or outward bound to the Atlantic. To the eastward the gas tanks and smoking chimneys of industrial New Jersey break the flat horizon. But aside from a brisk suburban fringe, Staten Island itself remains curiously remote; many of its prosperous farm and manor houses have fallen into decay; their letter boxes carry the Slavic or Italian names of immigrant families who have drifted back from Bowling Green to start in this vestibule of the new world. Many of the more enterprising of the old American families have moved away. Living within sight of the greatest urban community in the world, and caught in many of the racial and other problems which city living trails behind it, Staten Island has been almost completely isolated from the major educational and clinical and other social opportunities of Manhattan.

For this reason it provides an especially interesting field of study for the mental health survey recently made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene at the request of the social agencies of Staten Island, and just reported in published form. The needs of this community of more than 100,000 people must echo those of the fringes of many cities and towns.

There are about 23,000 school children on Staten Island. On the basis of the school and institutional groups which were studied intensively, the staff in charge of the survey, under the direction of Dr. Edith Spalding, estimates that about 10 per cent of these children have personality or other difficulties which call for clinical treatment. Probably 750 or 3 per cent of them are so mentally handicapped that they cannot progress in the regular grades; they should be under special training facilities. It is estimated that Staten Island now spends about $115,000 a year to teach repeaters—children who failed to be promoted, and in many

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cases will fail again and again. Nearly $1,500,000 a year is spent to maintain the patients from Staten Island in New York state hospitals for the insane. During the year under study one in every 167 of the island's population passed through the county jails; and 358 school-children or one in every 73 passed through the juvenile court. Of these latter only 17 received a special physical and mental examination such as would provide the basis for intelligent and constructive treatment, and so divert some of the costly burden of adult delinquency and dependency and mental disease, reflected even more graphically in the case stories of the survey than in its statistical summaries.

The recommendations include periodic physical examinations for every school child, with mental studies of problem children; ungraded classes; a probationary school with a capacity of 300; playgrounds and recreational activities; psychiatric study of court offenders; a psychiatric clinic closely connected with the general hospitals and their clinics, and a psychopathic pavilion of twelve beds for temporary observation and treatment. They offer an interesting confirmation of the community's need of such preventive work as some of the state hospitals for the insane are carrying on under similar or dissimilar conditions. (See page 74.) Mental health clinics, the survey concludes, "should be available for the needs of every family and should be an intimate part of the medical resources of the community. The majority of children at some time need help in problems of personality and social adjustment. Mental health is not a prescription for the poor, the inadequate and the antisocial alone; it is a goal toward which everyone is striving."

WHEN Joe Logan appeared at Cleveland to attend the National Conference of Social Work some twenty odd years ago with a sheaf of case records under his arm, the whole South had really gone abroad to seek aid in helping southern people out of trouble. It was about the same time that the revered Henry Grady went to Boston with the story of the New South's marvelous resources seeking the help of the North in developing them.

Joe Logan stood in awe of that august National Conference. He was a young lawyer reared under the old southern aristocracy who had become dissatisfied with the traditional attitude of patronage toward the poor. He had been chosen to head Atlanta's first Associated Charities, almost her first social agency, not because of his training, but "because he was born and reared in Atlanta, and would understand our problems."

Like Grady, Mr. Logan believed that could he interpret the peculiar social and racial conditions and traditions of the South to national social service leaders much of their spirit and technique could be adapted to answer the call of suffering humanity in the South. The consent of his board of directors was given after long and labored consideration. Big broad-minded citizens who today proudly call themselves "disciples of Joe," recall with what reluctance they finally agreed to that momentous pilgrimage.

So he went to Cleveland with his case records. He was not interested in the conference sessions. The problems discussed were not his problems. He sought interviews. Drawing any willing listener aside he would extract a folder from his brief case and launch into a detailed description of the poverty, destitution, suffering and ignorance of Mrs. A. and her family. "Now what would you do in a case like that?"

Year after year with ever expanding vision Mr. Logan went to national meetings carrying the problems of families, of communities, of states—problems of health, of recreation, of race relations. At his invitation many of the county's great leaders came south and looked at these problems through Joe Logan's interpretative eye. During a quarter century the path of every missionary to the South has led through Joe's office, first in the Associated Charities where case work standards were set for the South, and then in the Southern Division offices of the American Red Cross, where community problems in five states were grappled and where the leaders in those states sought inspiration and guidance.

His death on March 14, after a year's illness, marks perhaps the end of the period when the South needed interpretation. The nation is now helping to build the Southland. More than a hundred social workers who paid tribute to Joe's memory at a meeting of the Atlanta Social Worker's club hailed from every part of the country. Conferences of social work in the southeastern states can now take their social science undiluted. State departments of public welfare, born and nurtured in the inspiration of Joe Logan, are established under able leadership.

As the flood of northern capital and northern life seeks outlet in the South the spirit of Henry Grady broods over the land. As the resources of the South for making life safer and richer and happier grow more and more effective, Joe Logan has his reward.

THE death of Mrs. William B. Rice after fifty-one years of consecutive service in and through the New York State Charities Aid Association underscores the interrelation of creative personalities and our social movements. There are some twelve hundred welfare agencies in New York city. Only a very few of them are memorials in name; but the majority are "lengthened shadows" of given men or women.

Mrs. Rice was distinguished from most of those whom we thus identify with some agency in that her mind and personality expressed themselves not in a single organization, but in terms of the entire city, of the laws of her state, in the Welfare Departments of state and city, and in a varied group of the more important voluntary agencies. Her active service began with the Civil War, and ended with the World War, including thus in its span the pioneering epoch of modern social work. Her active service in the Charity Organization Society and the Russell Sage Foundation, shorter in length of years than that in the State Charities Aid Association, dates none the less from the beginning of each. Though no one philanthropy may claim her as its founder, it is equally true that few public or voluntary welfare agencies in New York in the last half century have failed to hear and to respond to the forward call of her leadership—a leadership always concealed with the finest of artistry.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A few examples must suggest the larger picture.

Recently an experienced volunteer, herself identified with a leading welfare agency, was notified that a close friend had been knocked down in the street by an automobile and taken to Bellevue Hospital. This volunteer was quite familiar with both public and private hospitals as board member and as visitor. Immediately she visited this friend in one of the wards of New York city's greatest hospital. The friend could not be removed and for a week was a Bellevue patient. This volunteer subsequently spoke at length of the fine treatment which her friend had received as a patient at the hands of this municipal hospital. Her friend was just one patient among many, but she had not only received the best of medical service, competent nursing and suitable food, but had felt that intangible spirit of consideration and kindliness which pervades the best hospitals. Contrast this for a moment with the condition of this same hospital when Mrs. Rice, Miss Schuyler and their associates became actively interested in it fifty years ago. The doctors then, as now, were the best in the city, but nothing else was good. There were no trained nurses; the food was always miserably unsuitable, and during the latter part of each year always insufficient; the wards lacked the simplest elements of equipment; and the spirit of the place was utterly cynical, not exactly brutal, but thoroughly skeptical as to any possibility of betterment. Many officials have come and gone in the half century and have played their brief parts, but the constructive dynamic influences which Mrs. Rice and her colleagues set in motion, have continued without interruption, gaining momentum from year to year. The fact that last year Bellevue Hospital handled over 60,000 patients and that, while it is the largest, it is only one of twenty municipal hospitals in New York, is a crude register of what this means.

In a very different and even more difficult field, the care of needy children, New York has seen equally striking changes with which Mrs. Rice was even more intimately connected, especially during the last thirty of her fifty years of service. It is difficult to picture now the utter pessimism which prevailed as to the possibility of any improvement in the care of orphans and other needy children in New York in the early nineties. Even the chairman of the children's committee in that band of hardy optimists comprising the State Charities Aid Association, frankly confessed that in her judgment no change could be made. Many extraneous and powerful influences, political, racial, religious, institutional and financial, had built up a closely-knit system of law and customs, which overlooked the individual child, and which already had brought one child in every thirty-five in the metropolis into the orphan asylums of the city as public charges. There seemed to be no way out, no way even to take a single step forward. Mrs. Rice saw a way to begin, and each step led to another. She was never lacking in courage, and a few brave souls were ready to follow her leadership.

Contrast then with now. The very conservative New York State Board of Charities, in its recent annual report, stated that orphan asylums are no longer the primary agency in the child welfare field; we have a new conception of the special functional development of children's institutions and for normal children the emphasis has shifted to the home; in New York, the State Charities Aid of which Mrs. Rice was a manager, has developed, in intimate cooperation with public officials, city and state, one of the largest of child placing agencies, which has broken new ground in methods, standards, and in searching study of its own results. Foundling asylums are dwindling and mothers are looking after their babies, with the kindest and most considerate of assistance.

So one may scan social work in New York or any other city and trace pervasive, constructive, confident, upbuilding influences back to personal well-springs of inspiration and initiative. Such a spring was ever to be found by crossing Mrs. Rice's doorstep.

The fifty years of her service may be said to mark the transition in social work from sheer sentiment to an approach at once scientific and warmly human. Mrs. Rice was not only willing to look all the facts square in the face but was always stoutly insistent that action accord with the facts. Abounding in sentiment, never able to resist the appeal of an individual child, she was a realist with the true scientific spirit of building on the known and up into the unknown.

Again, Mrs. Rice helped bring about another transition: that from the old-time exclusively volunteer service, or the misfit executive and staff, to trained service. An incomparable volunteer, she urged this shift and was always the backer and reliance of the trained worker. The New York School of Social Work, pioneer in its field, was the child of the Charity Organization Society, of whose executive committee Mrs. Rice was a member and leader from its beginning.

Well may the New York Times say, editorially: "New York has not had finer examples of woman citizenship than these three noble women, (Mrs. Rice, Louisa Lee Schuyler and Josephine Shaw Lowell) nor have there been three men to surpass them."

FUNDAMENTALISM has won another victory. Governor Harry L. Whitfield of Mississippi has signed the bill, passed by a two to one vote by the state legislature, which forbids the teaching in state supported schools "that man descended from a lower order of animals."

With one exception, Mississippi's per capita expenditure for education is the lowest of any state in the Union. Six per cent of the inhabitants of the United States are illiterates. The figure for Mississippi is 17 per cent. Fortunately or unfortunately, a state is governed by the products of its own school system, and it is doubtful whether a bill providing for better school equipment and more competent teachers would claim from the Mississippi statesmen the support they have accorded this bill "suppressing" the Darwinian theory. The American Civil Liberties Union is trying to find a Mississippi citizen who is willing to bring a taxpayer's suit enjoining the expenditure of public funds in the enforcement of an illegal law. Such a suit would go immediately to the federal court, avoiding the dust and fury of the Dayton performance. Taking another leaf from the Tennessee experience, the Civil Liberties Union plans to have this case carried on entirely by Mississippi attorneys.

In Tennessee the sentiment for the repeal of the anti-evolution law, under the leadership of the Tennessee Academy of Science, is growing. An anti-evolution measure was defeated by the Kentucky legislature for the second time in two years. A similar measure, submitted to the Virginia assembly, was withdrawn by the member who introduced it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Mothers By Proxy

WHAT happens to a family when the mother is sick, or needs an operation or hospital, maternity, or convalescent care? If there are relatives or friends to step in and lend a helping hand, the problem is simple. But in those families where there are none and the dilemma is brought to the attention of an agency, the latter is generally forced to resort to placement of the children. Few of these family emergencies necessitate long separations, but the home ties are broken nevertheless. In order to prevent such breaks in the home and to avoid the many problems which usually arise in placing children even temporarily, the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia organized a staff of visiting working housekeepers in October 1923, under the supervision of its Home Economics Department, to act as substitutes for the mothers during their absence. It is interesting to note that the visiting working housekeeper plan as a solution for the problem of temporary placement originated in the mind of a layman, Morris Kind, then president of the agency. Through his effort an appropriation of $2,000 was made for three months trial. Albert H. Lieberman, the present president of the Jewish Welfare Society, and the board members have also always given the department their heartiest support.

There are conditions which make it necessary to send a visiting housekeeper into a home even though the mother is there. When a woman is suffering from a minor illness which does not warrant hospital care, but confines her to bed temporarily, and she has no one to call to her aid, a visiting housekeeper goes to the rescue. At other times when a woman is awaiting admission to the hospital or convalescent home and is too weak to continue her many household duties, a visiting housekeeper again steps in to bridge the gap. During the first 27 months 76 families, including 355 children, have been tided over emergencies through the aid of the visiting housekeeper, as the following table indicates:

	FAMILIES *Cases*			CHILDREN *Cases*		
Year	New	Recurrent	Total	New	Recurrent	Total
1923 (Oct. Nov. Dec.)	8	0	8	40	0	40
1924	30	4	34	123	21	144
1925	38	6	44	192	25	317
Grand Total	76	10	86	355	46	401

The type of woman chosen for this work is the practical Jewish housewife. It is her duty to care for the children, plan and prepare the meals, do the marketing, and keep the house in order. In other words, she is the mother by proxy. Only in very exceptional cases does she sleep in the home, but she arrives in time to give the children their breakfast and get them off to school, and remains until they have had their evening meal and the father has returned from work. Her work is carefully supervised by the Home Economics Department through the visits of an instructing housekeeper.

It is not a simple task to find women properly fitted for this kind of work. During the period of organization of the staff there was considerable shifting in the personnel but gradually this became less. To maintain a permanent staff—and the success of the work depends to a large measure upon its permanency—it is necessary that these women should be on the payroll at all times, whether they are working or not, in order that they may be on call in case of need. The longer they have been in the employ of the agency, the easier it is for them to cope with the many unforseen problems which are bound to arise.

One of the most common of these difficulties is that of interference on the part of a relative, friend, or neighbor, who is unwilling to bear the responsibility herself but feels it is her duty to supervise the housekeeper. It is not until she has been made to understand that the housekeeper is capable of caring for the family without her advice that this meddling ceases.

Mrs. A., who was a deserted woman with three little girls, aged two, five, and nine, was compelled to go to the hospital for observation, and asked for placement of the children. As it was not advisable to break up the home it was decided to send in a housekeeper who would remain overnight. Several days later Mrs. A. went to the hospital. The housekeeper found both the home and the children dirty and neglected. She immediately busied herself improving these conditions. About two weeks after the installation of the housekeeper, a telephone call was received from Mrs. T., our client's sister who lived in the immediate neighborhood. "The housekeeper was frightening the children; she kept them in bed until noon, etc., etc."

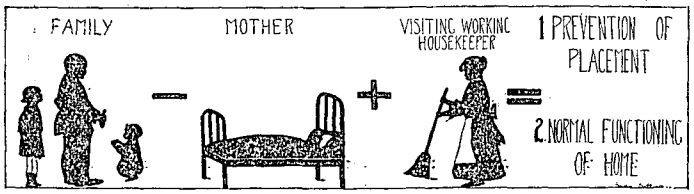
Upon visiting the home the inspector found two younger children up, cleanly dressed, and playing around happily; obviously contented. They showed no sign of fright in regard to the housekeeper and on the contrary seemed quite attached to her. The home was in good order and the housekeeper was busy preparing dinner. She reported that Mrs. T. was constantly running in and out and trying to make trouble. She had no difficulty with the children; had broken them of the habit of bed wetting and had rid them of *pediculosis capitis*.

A visit was next made to the home of Mrs. T. which was in a very dirty and upset state. Her children also were dirty and unkempt. She made numerous complaints which were trivial and unwarranted, laying special emphasis upon the fact that the children were put to bed immediately after supper, which was much too early. After Mrs. T. had had her say, her attention was called to the condition of her own home and her own children, and it was explained to her that since she could not care for her sister's children herself and was neglecting her own, she was in no position to make complaints which were unjustified. The meddling ceased, and when Mrs. A. returned from the hospital she found everything in good order and the children much improved in health.

There are exceptions to every rule, and it is most gratifying when neighbors take the opposite point of view and appreciate the efforts of the housekeeper, as was the case with the C. family:

A maternity clinic referred the C. family for the placement of three children, as Mrs. C. was expecting to be confined in a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Drawn by Sadie Saffian

THE VISITING HOUSEKEEPER IN THE EQUATION

few weeks. There seemed to be no great need for hurry and our worker visited the next day. She found that Mrs. C. had already been taken to the hospital and delivered of a fifth child; one child was away at the time. The husband was at home with three children who were dirty and hungry. The house was dirty and showed lack of proper care. Naturally, the husband asked that the children be placed; he refused to consider day nursery care, but agreed to have a housekeeper.

The housekeeper arrived the same afternoon. She came in daily until the mother returned home. The following extract from the record may be of interest:

"Worker visited the home a week later and scarcely recognized it. The home was clean and neat. The children were clean and were seated at the table eating their breakfast. As worker left the house, several neighbors stopped her to say that never in the history of the family had the C. home been so clean as at the present time. The children had always been dirty and spent most of their time in the street, as woman had been a poor housekeeper and an indifferent mother. They were delighted with the condition of the home and felt that the housekeeper was taking excellent care of the children and the home."

Another problem which the housekeeper is forced to face is the economic one. Before she goes into the home, it is fully explained to both the man and the woman that each week the father is to turn over to the housekeeper a specific sum of money with which to buy food. The agreement is made satisfactory to every one; therefore, there should be no financial problem. But after the housekeeper arrives, the trouble begins. The father often refuses to give her any money, telling her to buy on credit, or he does the buying himself; neither of these is an ideal arrangement. Mr. D. was this type of man.

Mrs. D. was confined in the Maternity Hospital and was to be sent away for convalescent care. There were three babies, ranging in age from one-and-a-half to four-and-a-half years, to be cared for at home. Mr. D. had agreed to give the housekeeper the money with which to buy food, but after she arrived he refused to give her any money, and bought the daily supplies himself. They were not sufficient, nor did they include the right kinds of food. Mr. D. was approached, but to no effect. The housekeeper had to adapt herself to the situation and do the best she could under the circumstances. To add to this difficulty the children were untrained in habits of cleanliness and it was up to her to start them on the right path.

IN these three stories, two of the chief difficulties which the housekeeper meets constantly have been particularly emphasized: interference on the part of relatives, friends, or neighbors; and the economic problem. The added complication of the children's lack of training in habits of cleanliness has been mentioned. One of the most important services which the housekeeper renders the family is her attempt to rectify this failing. The extent of her success depends to a large degree upon the length of time she remains in the home, and this in turn depends upon the reason for sending her into the home. Individual cases vary greatly, therefore the average figures show merely an approximate working basis:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY VISITING WORKING HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOME, ACCORDING TO CAUSES

Causes (Mother In)	*Average Number of Days*
Maternity hospital	14
Ill at home	17
In convalescent home	21
Ill in hospital	31
In hospital for operation	35
Miscellaneous	25

Too much significance must not be placed upon the difficulties encountered by visiting housekeepers; their constructive purposes are more important. The chief of these is to promote the normal functioning of the home. The G. family's dilemma is a case in point.

A telephone message was received from the Babies' Hospital asking that a housekeeper be sent to the home of Mrs. G. as she was very ill and there were seven young children at home. The home was visited the next day. Mrs. G. was found lying ill on a cot in a room on the third floor. The house was untidy and neglected. Rose, a frail looking child of thirteen in her first year at high school, was staying at home to care for her mother, the younger children, and the home. A housekeeper arrived at the home the same afternoon. When the worker called a few days later, she found conditions greatly improved. Rose had returned to school, the house was clean, and Mrs. G. was feeling somewhat better. The housekeeper remained until Mrs. G. was not only able to leave her bed, but was sufficiently recovered to resume her former duties.

Here was the family of a huckster who was barely making a living, keeping on the ragged edge, but who had never applied for relief. By the aid of the housekeeper the family was enabled to keep going normally. It was not necessary for the oldest girl to give up her job to remain at home, nor for the younger children to be placed. The thirteen-year old child, who would have broken under her heavy load, was saved and enabled to return to school.

In 80 per cent of the cases in which visiting working housekeepers are sent into the home the families receive no financial aid from the agency. Although most of the families are able to meet their current expenses without material assistance, as a general rule they are not in a position to pay anything for the housekeeper's service. Yet in spite of the expense incurred in maintaining a permanent staff of housekeepers, this plan has been found to be a financial saving as compared with placing the same number of children. The salaries of the visiting working housekeepers from October, 1923, to January, 1926, amounted to $5,500, as compared to $12,650 which would have been the approximate cost of placing the children who were cared for by housekeepers. This means a saving of $7,150 or 56½ per cent. The advantages of this system other than the material ones are, of course, the really important factors.

Occasionally there are cases in which the families have gladly paid what they could afford—the K. family, for example:

On a Sunday morning Mr. K. appeared at the office and asked that a housekeeper be sent to his home as his wife had broken her leg and had been taken to the Mt. Sinai Hospital. There were five children, ranging in ages from one to nine years. He said he would be willing to pay for the service, and paid five dollars on account. A housekeeper was sent to the home the same day. A week later Mrs. K. returned from the hospital but still had her leg in a cast and was confined to bed. When the instructing housekeeper called, she found the housekeeper bathing Mrs. K. and making her comfortable for the day. Mrs. K. was more than satisfied with the housekeeper and gave the instructing housekeeper ten dollars toward the former's salary.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The visiting working housekeeper has become essential in the work of our family case agency. In October 1923, the staff consisted of two women; by May 1924, this number was increased to four; and during certain periods of 1925, three additional women were employed temporarily. It is no longer necessary to persuade families to admit a visiting housekeeper into the home. In fact, both outside social agencies and the families themselves ask for her.

SALOME S. C. BERNSTEIN

Some Misplaced Children

PHYSICAL factors and the financial and moral standards of foster homes have long been carefully considered by the workers in child placement, but evaluation of the emotional setting, determined by such factors as the personality of the foster parents, their intelligence, their age, the presence or absence of other children in the home, is a relatively recent innovation in this realm.

In our work with foster children in the Minneapolis Child Guidance Clinic, we have found that often the couples have waited until middle life before they took a child into their home. The hope of having a child of their own seemed to deter adoption during the early years of their married life. The case of Angela, age eight, who was brought to the Clinic by her fifty-year-old foster mother, illustrates rather typical factors in such a placement.

Angela had been adopted when she was about five and though she remembererd her previous environment she seemed devoted to her foster parents and regarded them as her father and mother. They in turn were devoted to her; the mother especially seemed deeply attached to the child. She seemed to have built a model in her own mind for the child to emulate and any deviation from this model seemed to affect the mother deeply. She talked with Angela about the disappointment and heartaches caused by her conduct.

"In school," the mother states, "I had hoped that she would be a star, but I was woefully disappointed." Angela, in order to live up to this ideal, naturally misrepresented herself to her mother. For instance, she came dashing in from school the other day and stated that she had received 101 on her arithmetic paper. To the mother's comment that 101 was a most unusual mark, she stated that 100 was for a perfect paper, and the 1 was added for neatness. After grilling questioning, the child admitted that she had received only 30 in the examination.

A short time ago, Angela began to steal. The psychiatric examination brought out the fact that she had previously masturbated. When forbidden to indulge in this, she began to steal money to buy candy. This seemed to substitute for the pleasure derived from masturbation. Indeed, she wanted some pleasure not superimposed upon her by her firm, just father, or by her conventional mother. Yet, in the eyes of her parents and society, she was an abnormal child headed for a delinquent career.

If her parents had been younger, would they not have been more understanding and tolerant of the child's behavior? Would they have been so grieved by a child's deviation from an adult ethical standard? Would they not have allowed her opportunity for free expression rather than urging her continually so that she was almost compelled to seek asocial outlets to obtain any satisfaction?

Angela is a child of superior mental endowment but under the present regime she is functioning most inefficiently both educationally and socially. Perhaps the attitudes of the parents may be changed, but it is a difficult job to change the attitudes of a person of fifty toward a child.

Another important factor is that of intelligence. Frequently we hear the erudite say they desire a child of only average intelligence. They do not seem to realize that it is expecting much from the child of average intelligence to finish the eighth grade without several repetitions, and that he will almost certainly meet his Waterloo long before he finishes high school. If parents wish a child to finish high school and perhaps go to college, it does not seem to occur to them that he must be endowed with superior intelligence. To endeavor to force the child with average mental endowments to achieve standards beyond his capacity frequently causes serious personality difficulties and behavior disorders.

Mary Wasn't "Bright" Enough

Take, for example, Mary—who is a sweet-tempered, affectionate little girl of thirteen. At times she seems sad and depressed. Inability to meet the educational demands of ambitious foster parents who themselves possess superior intelligence probably has caused her to become timid, seclusive, worried, and lacking in self-confidence. The foster mother, especially ambitious for the child, had become irritated at her lack of success in school and attempted to force better results by reproof and censure.

Investigation reveals, however, that Mary had given her best effort to her academic tasks, but she is of inferior intelligence and quite unable to meet the wishes and hopes of goading, ambitious parents. Mary possesses some valuable assets: she has a marked musical interest and a love of home-making. These are not to be despised. A course of training adapted to this child's needs will enable her to take her place adequately in society even if she cannot measure up to the foster parents' intellectual demands upon her. Will these foster parents be able to adjust themselves to the child's limited abilities and allow her to reap the satisfaction of successful achievement in the field of her capacities and interests? Or will this pressure due to refusal to see the situation clearly continue? Unless a marked change in parental attitude occurs, Mary will probably become so seclusive and have such deeply ingrained feelings of inferiority that she will be a social and economic failure.

Of the twenty-nine children brought to the Clinic during the school year, 1924-1925, by the Children's Protective Society, only three had superior intelligence; six had average, and the rest ranged from low average to mental deficiency. The problem of securing homes suitable from a physical and moral standpoint and yet not having intellectual standards overpowering to the children of low average or inferior intelligence is indeed a serious one. Usually the homes in which foster children are desired are superior ones similar to Mary's.

Dorothy Was Too "Bright"

Equal care should be taken to place a superior child in a superior home so that he may have suitable advantages. An interesting case which illustrates this point is that of Dorothy. Dorothy's foster father was a brilliant man; her foster mother, a woman of only ordinary capacity. They took Dorothy when she was a small baby. Both Dorothy's mother and father were brilliant people, and the family

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stock was good. It was a bit difficult for the rigid, unbending, rather unenlightened wife to take a child of illegitimate parentage and rear her as her own; yet she did this. Things moved smoothly until Dorothy was about five, when the father's illness made it necessary for the mother to go to work. Due to the fact that there were few children in the neighborhood, Dorothy was almost constantly in the company of grown-ups who petted and indulged her and marveled at her precociousness. Naturally, her father found her most companionable, and the mother has become jealous of the affection he shows the child. Dorothy is now fourteen, but she looks at least seventeen or eighteen. She has a jaunty style and the happy faculty of impressing people favorably. She has very superior intelligence, is in excellent health, and has over-flowing vitality. Naturally, she craves a constant outlet for this energy and when her perpetual desire for "something doing" is thwarted, she becomes ill-tempered, untruthful, and quarrelsome. In the quarrels that follow, the mother is no match for Dorothy's ready wits.

The mother shows petty discrimination and endeavors to treat Dorothy as she would a small child. She lays down strict rules as to where Dorothy may go, what she may do, and what she may wear. When she is resisted, she flies into a rage only equalled by Dorothy's own. Fortunately, an aunt, who is Dorothy's mental equal and who understands the difficulties of the home situation and the problems of adolescence, is going to take Dorothy with her for a time.

One can see that Dorothy's judgment and emotional control have failed to keep pace with her other mental development; here was a girl who was rapidly acquiring marked behavior disorders chiefly because the only recognition which her superior ability received from her foster mother was that of resentment and jealousy.

John Became an "Only Child"

Another factor which should be considered is placing children in the only-child situation. Dr. Smiley Blanton, the director of the Clinic, says that if you have an only child, you should either drown him or adopt another; yet many foster children are these dreaded only-children. It would not perhaps be so difficult for a child for the most part unaccustomed to the society of children to be placed in a childless home, but imagine how John felt when at the age of four he was taken from a family of eight children, two of whom were younger than he. He was placed out in the country in a comfortable home with middle-aged adults. Furthermore, little as John was, he had been accustomed to frequent changes in the ancestral abode, and he seemed to resent the stolid permanence of his new home. He soon manifested this resentment by running away from home. This has continued with increasing seriousness until now his parents consider him almost an institutional case. Naturally, when John runs away he has to have food or money with which to buy food; so he steals. He feels that he must tell the story which would cause the maximum amount of excitement, with the minimum amount of punishment; so, of course, he lies.

In spite of the parents' anxiety regarding the boy's behavior, they did not hesitate to go South for a month or so this winter and leave fourteen-year-old John to the care of a seventeen-year-old maid. The investigation of this home ten years ago when John was adopted was rather sketchy; yet adequate references were furnished as to the good character, moral and financial status of the foster parents. No consideration was given, however, to the child's previous environment and the great adjustment demanded by his new placement.

Betty Went to Live With One

Another placement which has to be most carefully considered is that of the foster child adopted as a companion for an only child. Unless great care is taken, the foster child gets the feeling that she is an intruder; hence, she feels insecure and becomes unhappy. Children do not thrive when they are unhappy. The case of Betty illustrates this well. At four, Betty was taken into a most luxurious home as a little sister for Robert who was two years her senior. If the children were congenial and the family grew fond of her, she was to be adopted. Young as she was, Betty seemed to realize the precariousness of her position. Her defensive mechanisms came to her rescue, and Betty literally "adopted the family."

Soon, however, Betty's feeling of insecurity manifested itself in more unpleasant ways. She had to express some superiority to compensate for her own feelings of inadequacy, so she attempted to dominate the servants; in order to secure attention from her foster parents, who were much engrossed in their social program, she indulged in most outrageous temper outbursts, and behaved in such a rude, ugly fashion to her friends that she was left practically without associates. At the Clinic Betty admitted that if someone at home just loved her best, she knew she could be a good girl. The servants all liked Robert better; her parents said they loved them both the same, but Betty thought they liked Robert better. She wanted someone to love her best. She just couldn't help being mean when no one liked her anyway.

Thus, an ideal home situation seemed almost the ruination of Betty. It would be difficult for the average grown person to be transplanted from poverty into such a home as Betty's; yet, this four-year-old child was expected to make this transition with grace and ease.

These few cases typify some maladjustments of foster children. We feel that much of this dissatisfaction could have been avoided had due consideration been given to the personalities concerned.

Formerly, workers in child placement were too apt to consider placement from the point of view of the child and the advantages it would have, not realizing that many children who come to them for placement are not capable of absorbing superior advantages. When the child is unable to make use of the opportunities offered, the parents cannot conceal their disappointment and an unwholesome environment is created for the child.

We feel that the age, intelligence, personality, social heritage, and environment of both the child and the foster parents should be carefully considered, if suitable and successful placement can be made. Most cities offer facilities for the personality study of children, but the evaluation of similar characteristics in adults must be left largely to the astuteness of the well-trained social worker.

With the establishment and careful use of mental hygiene clinics, behavior problems in foster children should be reduced to a minimum.

HESTER B. CRUTCHER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some Regional Realities

Taking the will for the deed is nowhere more unsafe than in the realm of city and regional planning. Professor Beard, whose predilection for examining the "economic aspects" of historic and current politics is well and agreeably known, pays his respects here to some economic aspects of our regional hopes and projects

IN spite of all that has been said and done, the development of urban planning has unquestionably lagged behind our magnificent technical and industrial advance. We have no doubt erected many impressive municipal buildings and constructed some splendid boulevards and parkways, but where is there a city that may be said to give to its citizens economic efficiency, physical comfort and esthetic pleasures that even approach the ideals which our artists and technologists are capable of projecting and executing? Failures to live up to our knowledge lie on every hand. San Francisco had a grand design drafted by Burnham; a great fire made an unparalleled opportunity to put it into execution; but the city was quickly reconstructed on the old lines in the main—so rapidly in fact that within a few years it was found necessary to tear down new and expensive structures to make room for the civic center which had been long in contemplation. Tokyo had a similar devastating experience; plans for a new city were all ready when the old was destroyed; but to this moment—more than two years after the disaster—it is not certain to what extent the former tangle of narrow streets will be swept away or adequate safeguards provided against a repetition of the holocaust. Washington, planned *de novo,* has never been able to live up to the original ideals. To take an example of narrower scope, New York had been discussing periodically since 1880 the removal of the railway tracks of the New York Central from the streets on the west side of the city, and it can still be said with truth that there has been no fundamental improvement of direct freight terminal facilities in lower Manhattan for half a century. Able men, ingenious men, and earnest men have labored at the task and made little impression upon physical aspects of the problem. A thousand other examples could be cited to illustrate the amazing lage between our technical knowledge and our capacity to achieve on the basis of that knowledge. Evidently there is need for a scientific study of the forces which advance or hinder the execution of municipal plans.

AT the outset it is wise to remember that the municipal planning movement has grown mainly out of speculations concerning a more esthetic and more efficient life, rather than out of some primordial urge among the masses toward order and symmetry. Although a certain crude layout of streets was necessary even in the earliest days of our history the origins of the American city planning movement lie mainly in the realm of the fine arts. More recently, the technologist's quest for economic efficiency, which Secretary Hoover has made the Holy Grail of our modern Sir Galahad, has figured in the argument. New recruits have been drawn from that quarter. Anyone of the engineers on that wing of the movement can point out enough wastes and follies in any existing system of urban economy to arouse the dullest apostle of "business as usual." To these advocates of urban planning may be added the workers in the field of public health, the housing reformers, and some social philosophers. The list of the zealots is then about complete. So it is hardly too much to say that aesthetics and scientific idealism furnish most of the drive behind the modern development in urban and regional planning. The literature of the subject reflects the predominance of these motives; it is concerned mainly with the esthetic, legal, and technical aspects, with occasional glances at methods of financing. It seems to be quite generally assumed that any scheme which commends itself to a competent architect or engineer must of its own force command the allegiance of all men good and true.

Nothing could be more illusory. The architect or engineer tries to see material things steadily and as a whole, and ordinarily he has little patience with economics or politics. On the other hand the people who possess the goods which he proposes to re-arrange usually see things in relation to their particular requirements and they are frequently adepts in economic and political affairs. To this the technician will respond: "Yes, but any sound regional plan will add to the riches and convenience of the community and enlightened self-interest can be brought to see it." Theoretically, it would seem to be so, but in practice we know that self-interest is not enlightened automatically by the instinct of acquisition, and that instant concern with the bird in the hand is generally greater than remote concern with the bird in the bush. At all events, it is beyond question that our achievements in regional planning lag far behind our technical capacity to design and execute.

For this reason, it seems not untimely to ask for a deeper consideration of the economic forces which may be enlisted for or against the dreams and blueprints of artists and engineers, and the precise social and political modes in which those economic forces operate. In mentioning economic forces I do not refer to such matters as the industrial activities surveyed by the New York Plan Committee or the freight facilities so minutely described in the reports of the New York, New Jersey Port Commission, or mere land values in the farm usually discussed by advocates of special assessments, excess condemnation, and the single tax. Such topics have already been studied with a great deal of acumen by technicians. I refer rather to subjects not usually mentioned in polite society, to those that are usually as tabu

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in academic circles as sex at a Boston tea party—to topics vulgarly known as special interests, private rights—acquired and potential, honest graft, and plain graft. Nor shall I attempt to distinguish between the just claims of special interests and their exorbitant demands, or between honest graft and plain graft. There are always fine shades of distinction which only casuists can resolve to their satisfaction.

The subject, it must be confessed, is full of dynamite. Nearly everyone feels insulted when an observer on the side lines mildly suggests, even in a purely scientific temper, that getting money is the fundamental, central, driving motive in the daily operations of commerce, banking, industry, real estate promotion, and merchandising, to say nothing of the more sacrificial professions such as law, medicine, journalism, teaching, and preaching. As Ruskin once remarked, if you want to know what the captains of our fate are really after, just ask them to operate on the theory that stockholders do not care about dividends, that white collar people are indifferent to salaries, and working people are unconcerned about changes in wage schedules. Only a purist considers the motive ignoble or undignified. There is a tinge of hypocrisy in the modesty that makes anyone blush when economic considerations are mentioned in his presence. But whether ignoble or not, the fundamental aim of people engaged in economic enterprise is to get money out of it, and anybody who expects to go very far in discovering the nature of modern social forces will have to take note of that basic fact.

The lesson seems to me to be obvious. The corollary is that regional planners who expect to get far beyond the blueprint stage have a serious task before them. It is the task of analysing and exposing to public gaze, on the one hand, the various economic interests that are likely to gain more money by keeping things as they are or by forcing an antisocial development, and on the other hand the economic groups that may be enlisted in virtue of their practical interests on the side of a comprehensive community scheme. The difficulties of such an inquiry are no doubt very great; the data are sometimes elusive and the repugnance to frankness is often baffling. None of our multitudinous research agencies which are busy running to and fro on the face of the earth have yet received any generous bequests for the prosecution of such a study, and the undertaking is beyond the strength and resources of any individual. But I am firmly convinced that until this inquiry is made in a scientific spirit and with meticulous attention to microscopic detail, our so-called social science, of which regional planning is merely one branch, will remain very much in the state in which Harvey found medicine and Descartes and Cavalieri found mathematical science.

IT will hardly be disputed that any important urban plan must have an enormous influence on land values and that under our system of law and practice the major portion of all increments will accrue to the benefit of the fortunate, the wise, the experienced, the astute, the foresighted, and occasionally the unscrupulous. Take as a single illustration the Central Park plan in New York. Between 1858 and 1873, the city government invested about $14,000,000 in that improvement, and within those years the value of the property in the three contiguous wards rose 700 per cent above the average increase for the city as a whole. Although not all of this increment could be ascribed to the Central Park plan, enough of it could be traced there to make the transaction significant in economics and politics. That operation has passed into history but it still affords a wealth of materials for the student of dynamic regional planning. Would it not have been illuminating to the citizens of New York in those distant days to have had maps of the Central Park region with the names of the realty owners, mortgagors, mortgagees, and transferrees, dummies and all, duly laid before the public for inspection?

Even more striking are the illustrations that may be gathered from the economics of passenger transportation. Every regional plan affects this activity from every angle. When those superficially conversant with the history of subway planning and construction in New York know that it was extremely difficult for the original promoters to convert an indifferent public to their projects, in the first place, that enormous land values were created by the execution of their designs, and that speculation in traction stocks and bonds has been one of the prime factors in the dynamics of planning, construction, and operation down to the latest hour. Two more bagatelles may be mentioned in passing. Within a short space of time the increase in land values in a single district lying half a mile on each side of one subway extension was $26,500,000 in excess of the normal rise, and nearly twenty millions more than the subway line in question actually cost. Another bagatelle. One of the transit companies operating within the metropolitan area has outstanding more than $150,000,000 worth of five per cent bonds, to say nothing of $60,000,000 in guaranteed stocks, other bonds, and other stocks. Within the past eight years the 5 per cent bonds have fluctuated in selling value from a figure somewhere around forty to something above seventy. News of one kind or another, authentic or inspired, will carry them up or bear them down. A thirty point swing means $45,000,000 in values at least and a mere ten point vibration such as we have had within a few months spells $15,000,000. The actual annual turnover in bonds is enormous and those who sit tight are kept in trepidation. Now what can a landscape gardener, an architect, an esthete, or an efficiency engineer do in the presence of such a titanic force? Not so long ago, one of these companies spent in "accelerating public opinion," as one of its agents euphemistically remarked, and in fees and commissions of dubious propriety more money within a brief space of time than the revenues of the American City Planning Conference will yield in a hundred years at the present rate of progress.

In addition to facing the landed interests, large and small, within his district and the local concerns engaged in transportation the regional planner encounters even more potent forces in the railway companies whose freight and passenger business extends to the ends of this continent. To them the distribution of terminal facilities is a matter of immense significance. Indeed, now that competition in interstate rates is eliminated by federal regulation, the question of efficient terminals has become all the more exigent. A national railway system could be seriously handicapped to the very tips of its lines and perhaps driven far on the way to bankruptcy by unfavorable adjustments in the regional plans of three or four great terminal cities. For that reason any attempt to carry into effect a regional project must reckon with the powerful and vigilant interests of the railway companies concerned in it. They can bring effective pressure to bear in state legislatures, in city councils, and on manufacturers and shippers using their lines. They are not to be condemned for doing this. A railway management that does

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not fight to the last ditch any project likely to deprive it of competitive advantages or firmly resist any proposal likely to affect its earnings adversely—no matter how advantageous the scheme might be to the community as a whole—would be untrue to the trust imposed upon it by the stockholders.

THESE generalties may also be illustrated by a concrete example. Every specialist who has studied the freight terminal facilities on the island of Manhattan knows that they are inadequate, and are far behind the advance of modern technology. In addition, the New York Central, the one railway which has a terminus down in the heart of the island, operates its locomotives on the surface of the streets to the peril of life and limb, to say nothing of smoke and dirt, just as it did fifty years ago. Since 1880, as I have already remarked, the residents of the city have heard periodically of plans for modernizing those freight facilities. Since 1906 the matter has been vigorously agitated. Legislation has been enacted, commissions have been erected, and plans for improvements have been made by the score. But up to the present hour, the physical arrangements of this strategic railway company on the west side of Manhattan remain substantially as they were in the days of Queen Victoria and General Grant. And why? Among the reasons for this state of affairs there are several of prime significance. They are the railroads that have their freight terminal facilities in New Jersey and must carry their Manhattan goods across the river by lighters. They are already handicapped by the lack of a direct entry into Manhattan and any radical improvement in the facilities of the New York Central would add new competitive handicaps to those already suffered by these companies. The New York Central has long been willing to take its tracks off the streets and modernize its freight facilities and at this very moment it is preparing again to accomplish that design. More than once it has been on the point of realizing its projects, only to be defeated by opposing forces, political and economic, and the fate of its present project hangs in the balance.

Now any regional plan for this metropolitan area must deal with this perplexing problem. Independent engineers who have studied the situation with great care for years seem to be generally agreed that the only economical solution is a project for bringing all the railway companies into Manhattan by a common trackage and tunnel system. Our great regional authority, the Port Commission, urges that solution as absolutely necessary to the life of local commerce and industry. The New Jersey Railways agree; it is to their interest to agree. The New York Central dissents; it is decidedly to its interest to dissent. As a background for this battle of the Titans is the shifting scenery of politics at the city hall, at Albany, Trenton, and Washington.

In saying this I do not question for one single moment the sincerity or honor of any of the gentlemen who play their role in this drama. It is their right and duty to defend the economic interests of their constituents—their stockholders; if they did not their places would soon be vacant. They are open to no more criticism than lies against the Housatonic River for flowing down hill to the Sound instead of up hill to Lake Champlain. The point is that the regional planner confronts social forces which are as real as those handled by the hydraulic engineer and it is not likely that he, or the public for whom he speaks—a public that at least has some of the characteristics of Mr. Lippmann's phantom—will advance very far in the conquest of urban chaos until he has applied his theodolite to the realities of his situation.

THE regional planner must deal not only with the landed interest, the traction interest, and the railway interest; he must deal with the vested interests of the political gentlemen who govern the numerous communities within the larger metropolitan area. The Regional Plan Committee of New York tells us that the area which it is compelled to study lies in three states and comprises about four hundred communities, each with its political spokesman of one kind or another. The Port Authority has eight counties or parts of counties in New York under its jurisdiction and nine in New Jersey. States, cities, counties, boroughs, towns, villages, and townships, with their cohorts of political representatives must be considered in making and executing regional plans.

Now each of these geographical districts for whom the men of politics must speak has its own set of interests to project and advance, and if those temporarily in office fail at the enterprise they will lose their jobs and find their places taken by more competent hands. Getting and keeping jobs are in themselves economic operations, more or less inevitably connected with the general processes of public service. The salary roll of political persons likely to be adversely affected by a regional readjustment is as real as the "general purpose account" of a public utility concern.

Space does not permit a more elaborate analysis. Indeed this article is designed as a hint, not a survey. The only conclusion to be drawn from it is that while engineers and artists are dreaming dreams and seeing visions, the economists should be busy with microscopes.

CHARLES A. BEARD

Speaking of Girls' Work

UNDER the title Gearing in for Common Tasks, the Inquiry (129 East 52 Street, New York) has published a pamphlet which suggests "a conference method of cooperation for social agencies, applied to girl life in the community." Like other Inquiry publications, this outline is based on actual conference, in this case chiefly among Boston workers, and its contents are geared especially to question whether girl workers should or should not favor joint financing of the Community Chest—a question which, of course, is of timely interest in Boston.

The heart of the pamphlet is in the specific suggestions for the discussion leader in bringing out the actual facts and feelings of the girls' work group in answer to three questions:

How acceptably (to the group) are the interests and deeds of girls being met by present organizations in the community? This involves (1) an agreed summary of the needs of girls; (2) a review of what is being done to meet them; and (3) a mutual inspection of policies and practices that represent significant differences in social thinking.

How far can the organizations agree to govern their appeals for support by a common concern with the social thinking of their supporters?

What form and degree of united effort can be devised that will preserve in the agencies their initiative and responsibility?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Workers of the "character-building" group of agencies generally will be interested in the "special conditions of girl life" which the authors of the pamphlet put forward as making necessary a special character in work for girls and distinguished from work for all young people:

Companionship—Knowing how to get on in group relations instead of just "chumming." Knowing how to choose and keep up her circle. (Difficulty among many families in that the girl's friends are not the daughters of her parents' friends, so that family settings and sentiments do not figure in her friendships.)

Social address—Knowing how to express feelings (egoistic, friendly, angry, etc.) in socially ecceptable ways.

Sex companionship—How to raise standards of relations with boys. (Difficulties where girls must get husbands without their mother's help, and where mothers count merely negatively, guarding against the wrong sort of boys, but leaving the girls prim and timid, and again where mothers give them a mere shallow sophistication.)

Appreciation of skill—Satisfaction in measuring one's performance (as in household arts, sports, music, dancing, acting) by impersonal standards of craftsmanship.

Family adjustment—How to get self-development under conditions of interference. (Difficulty in illiberal family attitudes toward girls. Conformity expected—the girl being more in the home than her brothers are, is more subjected to interference.)

Participation in organized social movements—How to bring girls out of their isolation as persons whom things are being done *for*. (Difficulty in linking personal interests up with such social activities as those of the labor movement, the League of Women Voters, etc.).

A particularly interesting note in the pamphlet's discussion of joint financing is struck in the suggestion that "One standard by which appeals might be judged is the degree to which the girls who benefit by an organization understand the appeals and processes by which it is financed." Here is offered a new criterion for the social adequacy of financial publicity.

Church Women and a Community Program

"OF course, you are interested in the social agencies in the community in which you live, but have you ever obtained a clear statement of their aims and policies? What should you say was the relation of the church to each?

"You contribute to the Family Welfare Society, but do you believe that the church and the Family Welfare Society have a common task in promoting the best family life in the community? Perhaps you think of these agencies merely in terms of 'relief'? Is material assistance all the church has to offer the clients of such a society?"

These are typical of the questions proposed for discussion in the course on The Church and Our Social Agencies which the Federation of Women's Church Societies of Somerville, Massachusetts, recently offered through its Social Service Committee.

The course extended over a period of six weeks. It was attended by twenty-six women representatives of seventeen churches, most of them chairmen of social service committees in their own churches. As planned, the course covered six groups of agencies and sought to interpret the field of work of each.

Most of these women had made bandages for the Visiting Nurses' Association, packed Thanksgiving baskets for the Organized Charities, joined the Red Cross in December, and bought Christmas seals, but not many had given thought to more constructive measures.

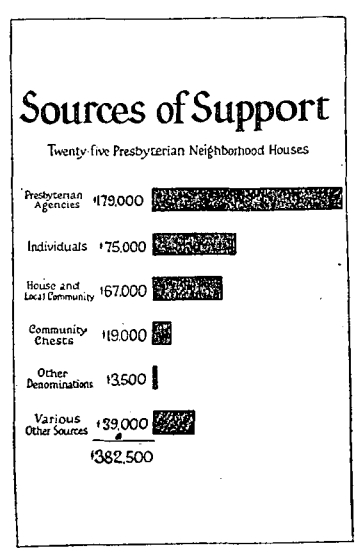
In studying the work of the Organized Charities of the city, the group found that the giving of aid was only a small part of the service it rendered the community; that the society's main purpose was to strengthen home life, and to help to re-establish it when broken down. A resolution was passed asking that the name "Organized Charities" be changed to that of "Family Welfare Society."

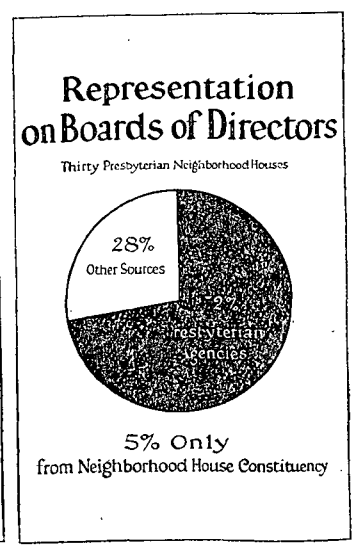
Somerville has a well directed Public Welfare and Recreation Commission, and an active Playgrounds Association. These need more definite community support. The Child Welfare study emphasized what play and a place to play means in the prevention of delinquency, and in better health for children. Then what are the fundamentals in the recreational program of a community? The question suddenly became a vital one. Somerville has twenty square feet per child for playgrounds. The program for a progressive city calls for a minimum of fifty square feet per child. The city's children must have a place to play and adequate supervision.

The class gave its members an opportunity to learn something of the aims and policies of a few constructive agencies, to gain greater appreciation of their value, and also of their limitations. There is, we trust, a better understanding of what the church has to offer the "social agency," and of what the church in turn may expect from it.

ANNA ESTELLE MAY

THIRTY neighborhood houses maintained under the auspices of Presbyterian churches in large cities, mill and mining towns have been studied by Christine T. Wilson for the Department of City, Immigrant and Industrial Work of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions. The returns are published in an attractively printed booklet of 120 pages. The movement is a growing one: eight of the houses began their work in the five years 1920-24—a larger number than can be traced to any other five-year period. The charts below indicate a heavy concentration of both support and direction in Presbyterian hands: the proportion of local financial support is however somewhat larger than the proportion of local control, and the surveyor asks: "Would it not be better to make a decided effort for local representation on our boards, for example, representation from the House Council and prominent leaders in the district?"





PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Make the Curriculum Fit the Man

I HAVE before me the catalogue of a great state university. In the college of letters and science of this institution 49 departments advertise instruction in as many different fields of knowledge. Each of these departments offers from 10 to 208 courses. Thus in archeology you have 24 courses to choose from as against 43 in zoology, while the average number of courses for all departments is 34. All told there are this year 1,666 courses in full swing which will yield 4,012 "credits" at the end of the year.

Should you be ambitious for a complete education it would require on the basis of this showing 133.7 years to "take" all these courses at the average rate of 15 "credits" per semester.

At the institutions in question during each four-year period there are being delivered 557,568 lectures or quizzes. But during this period one person is permitted to attend only a paltry 2,120 of this stupendous offering. One can see instantly what an uinintiated freshman is up against when he tries to pick his 2,120 lectures from among the more than half a million possible ones.

However, the faculty kindly assists him by prescribing certain groups of lectures which every student must attend. For example, each student must listen to and be able to reproduce 180 lectures in English, 252 in some foreign language, 108 in mathematics, a similar number in philosophy, to a total of about 1,000 of the required 2,120. The remaining 1,120 he may or must choose on his own account.

The explanation of this appalling number of courses—41 times more than any one can take in his allotted four years—is given by President Lowell:

> A professor wishes to investigate the antennae of the paleozoic cockroach, and very properly establishes a course of research for this purpose. The next year he becomes interested in the stomach of the starfish and very properly establishes a course of research in that subject. So far so good; but he goes further—he still offers his old course of research in the antennae of the paleozoic cockroach. . . . So grows the curriculum.

If one inquires what the principle is upon which faculties select some courses as necessary for the student while others are eliminated as unnecessary one comes upon another surprising situation. There is not one single principle of selection which is in operation throughout the curriculum in all institutions. Principles there are, but few of them can pass the test of a sound educational philosophy. If you turn the light upon the actual workings of the process of curriculum-making you may find such factors as the following as the determining ones:

Formal discipline
Tradition
Competition and log-rolling
Prestige of certain personalities on the faculty
Pre-vocational requirements

This is sufficient to account for the fact that of the 1,666 courses offered at the university referred to not a single one is prescribed for graduation by all the 168 colleges of liberal arts which are on the approved list of the Association of American universities.

The Educational Shoe-Counter

To complicate the situation still more, some captain of educational industry somewhere along the line invented the credit system and established the intellectual bank known as the Registrar's Office. If a student was to be allowed to substitute history or English literature for Latin the practical question as to how much history or literature would be equal to a given amount of Latin must be decided. Or if science was to be substituted for logic what would be a fair trade as between these two disciplines? The unit which has been adopted by common consent is the "semester hour" which means one-hour-a-week-for-eighteen-weeks. Thus the semester hour is to the educational system what the dollar is to the monetary system. At the end of the semester the instructor makes affidavit that the student was in attendance a proper percentage of the time whereupon the faithful educational teller makes entry upon the student's account of the proper amount of credit—a total of some 15 units if the student has had good luck.

What is philosophy but a man's attitudes made articulate? It can scarcely be wondered at that the educational philosophy of the average man is cast in quantitative terms as if education were a thing to be measured in denominate numbers and bought like a pair of shoes. Analyzed a little further the usual picture of higher education seems to be that of a department store. A department store is organized as a group of semi-independent stores all under one management. Every department has its manager, its buyer, its sales force, its window decorator, its advertising manager and its balance sheets, and each is ambitious to expand and to do a greater volume of business.

Now transfer your concept of department store organization to the college of liberal arts: a group of more or less independent stores of knowledge with a complete line of courses which shall contain in package form already measured out and wrapped up all existing knowledge within the several fields of learning; a sales force in the "staff"; a rigid system of credits; each department competing for the patronage of the public, and ambitious to do a larger volume of business. You go to one department for one kind of knowledge and to another for another and when you have bought a bill amounting to 120 units you have your education.

How Cope with the Quantitative Fallacy?

Now is there anything that can be done to cut down the tremendous intellectual overhead of higher education; to rid ourselves of the quantitative fallacy; to put into operation a truer educational philosophy than the department store idea?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A report of "Committee-G" of the American Association of University Professors begins with this sentence: "American non-professional undergraduate education has long been felt to be unsatisfactory as to both content and especially method." The report of "Committee G" describes in detail the development of the preceptorial system of Princeton, the tutorial system of Harvard, the honors system of Smith and Columbia, the comprehensive examination at Harvard and elsewhere as typical efforts along this line.

But in all these efforts the curriculum is still regarded from the old point of view; namely, as a complete compendium of knowledge. Even at best the devices only make an approach to the curriculum less bewildering to the student.

Continued multiplication and specialization of departments and courses on the one hand with additional checks and balances for the student on the other offer little hope of relief. On the contrary, further development in the same direction promises only more of the same kind of difficulties with which we are already engaged.

The Functionalized Curriculum

From a number of authoritative sources has come in recent months the suggestion of a new principle of curriculum building which seems eminently worthy of widespread consideration not only by educators but by the public as well.

The new point of view may be presented in this simple formula: functionalize the curriculum. This simple statement is wholly revolutionary in its implications. For seventy-five years we have been steadily structuralizing the curriculum and marching our men right up the hill; now to functionalize it will mean to turn and march them down again. To functionalize the curriculum would involve three major operations upon the present structure.

First: Amputation. Probably 60 per cent of the material catalogued by the university referred to in the beginning has no place in a curriculum of liberal arts. The highly specialized and technical information presented in many courses is precisely the kind of thing that does not liberalize. It narrows. Its place is in the technical, professional or graduate school. The reorganization here suggested for the college of liberal arts may entail a certain amount of reorganization in these special schools as well. But so much the better for them as well as for the college.

Second: If the curriculum is to be functionalized it must be directed purposely toward the accomplishment of some definite aim. But what shall be the aim? Culture? Knowledge for its own sake? Character? Citizenship? We are in the midst of an age-old controversy as long as we keep the discussion on the traditional ground which divorced education from life. If we could agree that education should be organically related to the total function of normal adult life the way would be immediately cleared for the necessary reorganization. Put the question in this form: What are the legitimate, normal life functions of mature, intelligent men? This question properly answered would seem to provide a genuine principle for curriculum building.

What Six Young Men Wanted

Last year I brought together a group of six young men of junior and senior standing, selected for their independence of thought, their qualities of intellectual leadership, and their ambition for the best possible background for the vocation of living. They agreed to make a thorough, cooperative study of this fundamental question: What educational values would be of most worth to a young man as a basis for a complete and successful life? Two of these men were preparing for journalism; one for medicine; one for academic graduate work; one for graduate work in commerce; and one for some sort of social service. They read widely in educational literature, social science, philosophy, ethics, economics, natural science; and they conducted questionnaires.

Here is the form in which their findings were presented at the end of the study:

BASIC HUMAN ISSUES
To Which Adjustment Must Be Made
For Which College Should Prepare

1. What knowledge about sex and marriage should I have in order to insure a happy home life?
2. What knowledge is required as a basis for a wise choice of vocation; and what background information concerning the organized work of the world should I possess in order to be most efficient in my work?
3. What social attitudes and points of view must I take in order to become a constructive member of the community?
4. How can I most profitably and enjoyably employ my leisure?
5. What is my philosophy of God and the world, and what spiritual attitudes shall I take in order to realize the highest values in life?

The demand the students make upon education is for direct and immediate assistance in dealing with vital personal, social and spiritual problems; meanwhile we continue to perfect a gigantic educational machine designed to grind out credits in highly specialized bits of isolated and, to the undergraduate, superfluous knowledge. They conceive a "liberal" education in terms of orientation with respect to life while we educators imply by our practice that "liberal" means wide reaches of specialized information; they follow a rigid principle of selection while we try to tempt them with the whole social inheritance.

What these students are asking for is functional education. To functionalize the curriculum then means to point it definitely toward preparation for the exercise of the major human functions. To do this in the broadest way would be, moreover, the most genuinely liberalizing enterprise to which we could set our hand.

Punch Out the Partitions

Third: The third major operation is to obliterate departmental lines in prescribed work for graduation. Instead of 49 water tight departments with no circulatory system between them, set up five functional divisions corresponding to the life functions just enumerated. Build a new kind of course around these problems. A prospectus of such a curriculum would look something like this:

DIVISION I. HOME LIFE
Aim: To assemble all information which will contribute to the permanency and happiness of the home as a human institution; and to establish right ideals and attitudes respecting this function of life.

DIVISION II. THE VOCATION
Aim: To give each student the best available service in the nature of vocational guidance; to give him an appreciation of the personal and social function of work; to trace the reason for the division of labor and to analyze the characteristics of the main divisions of specialization; to lay out the basic principles upon which the work of the world is being done; to analyze the chief economic maladjustments

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the present; and to show the direction that vocational ethics must take in order to equalize economic opportunity.

DIVISION III. CITIZENSHIP

Aim: To review the reasons why social attitudes are so much more significant now than formerly (e. g. rapid communication, congestion in cities, etc.); to show what knowledge and attitudes are requisite for good citizenship; to examine the methods of social control and discover those which do not violate personality.

DIVISION IV. AVOCATION, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION

Aim: To examine the psychological, social and ethical basis of play; to show the crucial relation between the use of leisure and personal development; to appraise the social institutions which capitalize the play impulse; to open up the whole field of the fine arts—music, painting, literature—for enjoyment and as possible avocations.

DIVISION V. LIFE PHILOSOPHY

Aim: To demonstrate the superiority of the historical and scientific methods to dogmatism and authority; to examine the natural order for evidences of a teleological principle; to make a comparative study of the world religions for the highest system of values; to build a faith that personal ideals can be realized and that in striving for them one has placed oneself in harmony with the supreme personality of the universe, and that this is religion.

It will be observed that the divisions here suggested cut horizontally across the usual departments which stand as vertical systems with solid partitions between. The solution of the problems in Division I—Home Life, for example, will require material from the departments of biology, physiology, psychology, sociology, economics, ethics, religion, physics, chemistry, household arts and science. Every single department that has a legitimate place in a college of liberal arts will be called upon for its contribution to the solution of the functional problems in one or more of these divisions. And here, by the way, is a rational basis for determining the legitimacy of a department in a liberal college.

Of course there are not wanting those conservatives who will rise up and say that the point of view is not sound; that what we need is a renaissance of culture, of intellectuality and true scholarship; that we have already sold our souls for the practical and the utilitarian. Then brand the program as visionary and impractical. The ordinary faculty men will cry out in anguish that it will wreck the whole works; that it will play havoc with all the faculty rules and requirements; that you cannot do it without destroying the balance of power between mathematics and philosophy, natural science and language, history and literature.

For Orientation

This school year there are among the 168 colleges of liberal arts which are on the approved list of the Association of American Universities approximately sixty institutions that are giving "orientation" courses. When they first appeared, less than five years ago, these orientation courses were, many of them, very superficial. The aim was to acquaint students with campus geography, local college history and traditions, university procedure and the like. But shortly the possibility of extending the idea of orientation to the larger social field took hold of the imagination, so that at present the general tendency is toward the development of serious and substantial courses in Contemporary Civilization, Problems of Citizenship, Evolution, Reflective Thinking, Insistent Problems of Today, and the like. It will be seen that the several aims in these courses are essentially functional; they are driving at a solution of personal and social issues. There can be no question that their functional nature is directly responsible for the wide-spread favor with which they have been received by students and faculty wherever they have been intelligently administered.

What needs to be done in order to functionalize the college of liberal arts is in essence the development and extension of the idea of orientation. This requires further analysis of the fundamental life functions; preparation of suitable outlines, syllabi, and text books; the rearing of a generation of faculty men with sufficiently broad outlook and training to handle the inter-departmental material which must make up such a course; the revamping of graduation requirements; a simplification of the curriculum about the orientation course as the core of the educative process; a conscious pointing of the orientation course towards the solution of life problems such as those listed above. Altogether these and other problems fall into three main classes: problems of aim; problems of method; and problems of administration. They are difficult, but they are not insoluble.

JOSEPH HERSCHEL COFFIN

Do We Want World Minds?

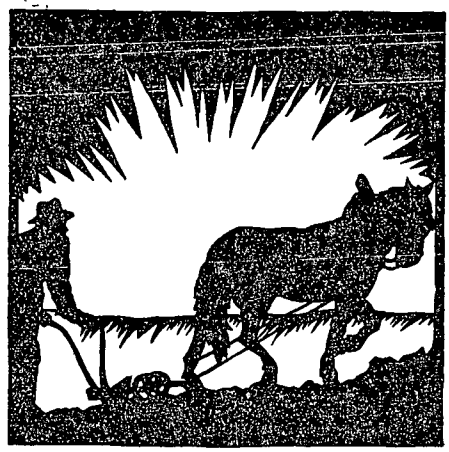
The author of this article, Madame Scheu-Riesz, is one of the potent forces in her native Vienna, today. She has been working for years toward one clear goal; she would drive chauvinist ideals and the books that carry chauvinism out of the bounds of civilization; and she would substitute therefor human ideals and the books that carry such ideals. H. G. Wells has suggested that world history, written by international committees of scholars, should be taught in all schools, everywhere. Madame Scheu-Riesz would go further and have the children of all nations given access to all the world's great literature. Madame Scheu-Riesz is not a propagandist. She was instrumental, first of all, in getting just this thing done in Vienna. She hung on the coat-tails of officialdom until orders were given that no more of the old monarchist and militarist school books should be printed. She has been instrumental in getting two hundred and fifty volumes of the world's best literature published in Austria in editions that all children can afford. The illustrations that accompany this article are taken from one of these volumes. The silhouettes are by H. Mandl.

COMING from the metropolis of psychoanalysis, I had better confess that I have a complex. At the age of nine I had a dreadful nightmare: I imagined that a time might come when I should have finished reading all the existing books. This thought seemed to take away from me all attraction from this world; after pangs of utter despair I made a saving resolution: if there were no more books for me to read, I should myself start writing new ones.

I suppose everyone's life is modified by the special hunger of his childhood. I who have never known physical hunger feel more sympathy with those who have never known enough books than with those who have not enough bread. That is why I have been all my life possessed with the idea that I ought to help those who have no books. When I was eighteen, I read Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies; soon thereafter, I went to England for the first time and fell in love with the Penny Booklets, then edited by William T. Stead. These booklets which he called Books for the Bairns seemed to me the solution of the problem as to how even the poorest child might come to own some books. I went back to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JANUARY
Dear Mr. Winter, your time has expired:
Your face is wrinkled, your arms seem tired.



MARCH
The farmer has been at work since morn,
Ploughing the field that will give us corn.

MAY
Cherry blossoms rich and gay
Spread a carpet for King May.

the continent absolutely resolved to make some publisher in Germany or Austria bring out inexpensive books picked from the best literature of the world. But while I fought the universal idea of publishers that books ought to be expensive, years passed by; till I at last got one to believe in the plan and start with a few little volumes of folklore and poetry of different nations. This man was a German officer and he fought in the German army. Yet every year I made him publish books of "enemy alien" classics; and while the soldiers were fighting, I found out that some of the best teachers in my own city were using Alice in Wonderland as a school reader.

After some time some teachers got me to go into their school readers, which they thought were abominable. I studied a great many of the books generally used for teaching and practicing the art and technic of reading in the elementary schools, and I made some very striking discoveries.

We hear a great deal about how scientists are at work inventing and preparing new sorts of poison gas. They have, it seems, already succeeded in producing some that will turn men into idiots and lunatics. This wonderful invention does not seem so new to me after all. Some such poison has been infused into the minds of young children for decades. The only difference was that each nation, instead of applying it to their neighbors and enemies, used it on their own offspring. I have found both types of poison in these school-readers: some that turns children into idiots and some that turns them into lunatics. My own country has preferred the idiot type, while Germany and France ran a close race using the lunatic type.

My own country, after the revolution, did away with its silly old readers. Germany is getting rid of its chauvinist ones; in France, the teachers complain that new readers are still being published with stories of war cruelties and with propaganda of hate in them. The teachers long to throw these carriers of poison into the fire.

My book-complex makes me see a wonderful chance just now to supply every living child with a library of its own. If all the civilized nations could make a pact that they would burn their silly narrow-minded, or dangerously nationalist school-readers, and replace them with a series of world-classics and modern authors, using these as the means of teaching and practicing reading at school, then the channels that have been used to excite hatred, provincial egotism and the spirit of war could be used to stir the minds and souls of our children to a love of beauty, to understanding and good will.

The test of the books that may properly be placed in the hands of children will be something like Ruskin's description of the Book for All Time:

> The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful or helpfully beautiful. So far as he knows, no one else can say it. He is bound to say it, clearly and melodiously, if he may; in the sum of his life he finds this the thing, or the group of things, manifest to him; this, the piece of true knowledge, or insight which his share of sunshine and earth has permitted him to seize. He would fain set it down forever; engrave it on a rock, if he could, saying: "This is the best of me; for the rest I ate and drank, and slept, loved and hated like another; my life was as the vapor, and is not; but this I saw and knew: this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory."

Such books have been written by the great men and women of all nations and ages. Why not pool them and print them in cheap editions, and strew the world with them? We can make them accessible by the thousands and give teachers all over the world perfect freedom of choice among a great library of the world's best books. This would mean a liberal education for both the teachers and the pupils of mankind. Every child is entitled to be taught reading; but this art of reading is of little value as long as a child has not the books that make reading worth while. It would be easy through the elementary schools to secure to each child at least ten books each year to keep as his very own. The books might be small and cheap; but they would contain the best literature, selected out of the master-pieces of all times and nations. The child upon leaving school would then own nearly a hundred books of world-literature.

Thomas Hardy says that there is but one hope for the salvation of mankind: the exchange of international thought. Let us use those fine channels of intellectual life, the schools, in this exchange; let us infuse, not the gas that makes idiots or lunatics, but the spirit of the world's great poets, thinkers, creators, as that spirit is revealed in their best books! Let us make the creative minds of all ages and of all nations the teachers and educators of ourselves and of our children! They will best prepare us and our children for that creative service on which the life and happiness of the human race depends.

HELENE SCHEU-RIESZ

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

For Health in Industry

ON the successful experiment in the rebuilding of child health in Indianapolis schools by the application of modern child nutrition programs to each student, executives of the Marion County Tuberculosis Association (Indianapolis, Indiana) determined some months ago to base a similar experimental program in business and industry. The beginnings necessarily were small but results already are showing definitely that the theory of health rebuilding through nutrition methods will work out in practice among employed adults as well as among school children.

Dr. William R. P. Emerson's well-known methods were used by the Tuberculosis Association in Indianapolis as the beginning of its child nutrition program. Several institutes were held, enlisting immediately the interest of school authorities, health authorities and parents. The experiment, carried on entirely by the Tuberculosis Association for a time, fell eventually into the realm of established need and the school and health authorities absorbed the classes into the general educational program. More than fifty child nutrition classes now are in operation in the Indianapolis schools and the attention of the public has been caught and held by the rather astonishing improvement in health which has followed the march of the nutrition experts through the schools.

With the experimental stage passed so far as the school child is concerned the Tuberculosis Association turned to the adults. That there was a wide field of need for the application of simple yet modern health methods in industry had been apparent for years in Indianapolis, and the Tuberculosis Association quietly set about the organization of adult nutrition classes in several important businesses and industries. To enlist the aid of the executives was the first step. Two nutrition classes among women employes were organized in a large pharmaceutical manufacturing plant and classes also were established among groups of employes in banks, a large hosiery mill and department stores. Experimentation in some of these adult classes is still under way but there has been time enough to prove the permanent efficacy of the general idea. At little actual cost to the employer the department of nutrition work in industry would seem to promise a correction of a large part of the waste now involved through illness and lowered efficiency of the workers, attributable in great part to subnormal physical condition. Industrial leaders in Indiana are carefully watching the progress of the experiment and several are preparing to undertake similar health-building programs in plants heretofore devoid of attention to the physical well-being of employes.

Ordinarily the entire scheme is kept on a voluntary basis. The employe decides whether he or she will take advantage of the offered health program, which can be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Underweight employes are identified through medical records of the industry's welfare department and these persons are reweighed and measured by experts employed by the Tuberculosis Association or by trained nutrition workers in the employ of the industry. Employes found to be 10 per cent or more underweight are considered eligible to the nutrition class.

2. A general mass meeting of employes interested in the health program usually is held at the beginning of the experiment. In this meeting some carefully chosen physician outlines the general story of good health in industry and the program for the nutrition class is then discussed. Such workers as desire membership in the class are then selected from those who volunteer.

3. A complete physical examination, in which modern nutrition clinic programs are used, is given each underweight employe who decides to enroll in the class. A diagnosis of the cause of malnutrition is made in each case and needed medical corrections are suggested to the individuals.

4. The nutrition class then meets once each week. The underweights are reweighed and their records graphically shown on special weight charts. Individual instruction is given by physicians and trained nutrition workers. This instruction bears on proper food habits, adequate rest periods, elimination of undue excitement, and so on. Practical talks on personal health, food selection and similar matters are given at each meeting of the class.

5. Mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches, usually consisting of some milk drink and crackers, are arranged. If practicable in the business or industry, rest periods of fifteen minutes or more are set aside at the noon hour for each underweight.

6. The experimental classes are kept in operation for a period of from ten to twelve weeks or even longer and then statistics of the progress of the members of the class were gathered and studied with a view to assisting further the individual or spreading the general program more widely in the industry or business involved.

THE story of the gains in weight and general health made by the first group of 31 women employes organized into a nutrition class in the plant of Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis is indicative of the wide opportunity existing in every urban community in America. Of the thirty-one women enrolled in this first class who were underweight, twenty-one of them—ranging in age from eighteen to thirty-two years of age—were from 15 per cent to 32 per cent underweight. The health-building program to which these women subscribed included a period of thirteen weeks. Definite changes in the daily habits of each member of the class were urged, a physical examination was given, physical defects were corrected wherever possible, daily rest periods were provided and the "students" lengthened their period of sleep at night and in other ways adapted themselves to new health habits. In many instances their food habits were changed in large measure. A system of friendly competition, wherein all members of the class vied with one another in their weekly progress toward the health goal, was devised.

Sixteen of the twenty-one girls eventually remaining in the class were found to have each from one to three abnormal physical conditions. These included such troubles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as enlargement of the thyroid gland, carious teeth, eye strain, diseased tonsils, pyorrhea, abnormal heart and lung conditions, abnormal abdominal conditions, spinal curvature and chronic constipation. Correction of these conditions was insisted upon wherever possible. Establishment of milk lunch stations in accessible places through the Lilly plant gave these girls opportunity to obtain mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches conveniently. Cots were provided and the Lilly Company gave time to each underweight for a twenty-minutes rest period each morning and afternoon. The young women in the class applied themselves earnestly in each phase of the health program. Nine members gained an aggregate of 44.25 pounds in the thirteen-weeks period. These were the members who had been without apparent physical defects. Three young women, in spite of abnormal tonsil and adenoid conditions, gained a total of 12.75 pounds in the thirteen-weeks period. One member of the class, suffering from heart trouble, showed a gain of 5¾ pounds. The best gain in the class was made by a young woman whose sole trouble apparently had been "faulty food and health habits." Correction of these habits allowed her to gain 16 pounds in the 13 weeks. An average gain of 4.15 pounds was made by the members of the class.

The success of this experiment led the Marion County Tuberculosis Association to organize another class in the same plant and several men applied for admission. One of these men gained thirteen pounds during the class period and a young woman, 36¾ pounds underweight, who was on the point of being given a leave-of-absence in order that she might go to bed for a long rest period, gained more than 11 pounds in weight during the period of nutritional care. The latter gain, to quote her own words, allowed her to continue her work in the plant "in better physical and mental state than I have enjoyed for years."

EXECUTIVES of the Lilly plant, enthusiastic over the progress of the experiment, have written letters to the Tuberculosis Association showing that department heads throughout the plant are carefully watching those employes who undertook the nutrition class program. Marked increase in efficiency in all of these "students" is reported. Less definite results have thus far been summarized in the other businesses and industries to which the Tuberculosis Association has carried this new phase of its work in community work but enough is shown to allow the prophecy to be made that each succeeding year will see adult nutritional work emphasized more widely throughout the business world in Indianapolis. Executives of the Tuberculosis Association are confident that health in industry will become as definite a part of the general health program in their community as has health in the school room. They point to the establishment of nutritional work among college students under the direction of Dr. Emerson in various colleges and universities of the country in additional support of their belief that it is possible for a malnourished adult to be brought back to normal health through simple modern methods. [See The Survey, Jan. 15, 1926, p. 478.] So impressed are the friends of the anti-tuberculosis movement in Indianapolis with the future of the health-in-industry program that the Tuberculosis Association is setting aside a considerable portion of its 1926 budget for expenditure on the elaboration of this new phase of its activities.

JUNE GRAY

A Three-Way Study

TO diagnose a person's condition socially and economically as well as medically is the aim of the experiment in which the Tuberculosis Society of Detroit and Wayne County is engaged at present. This is one of the foundation stones of a piece of research, the object of which is to throw more light on tuberculosis. In this study the Society is endeavoring to discover all the unknown cases of tuberculosis in a specific area, and, further, to make an intensive analysis of each case to see what relation there may be between these three phases of the individual's life.

An interesting set of records has been drawn up to cover this trilogy. There are three separate sheets, medical, social and economic, for each patient. The medical sheet is similar to the usual run of such records. Information is secured regarding the patient's present health, his past health, his "contact history," or a statement of the persons with whom he has been associated from whom he might have contracted the disease. The institutions, clinics or doctors under whose care he may have been are listed. When these facts have been ascertained, the doctor makes the physical examination. Then, after certain laboratory tests and perhaps a period of observation, a diagnosis of the case is made and recommendations for his future care are given.

In the same way in this experiment, the social worker inquires as to the present and past social status of the person, his religion, education, recreation; the nature of his family group and its influence upon him, and the social agencies which have been interested in his social welfare. Then, after certain social tests with perhaps a period of observation, the social worker makes a diagnosis with recommendations for the client's rehabilitation.

The economic study follows the same outline: what is the person's present economic condition, what has been his past economic condition, what are the contacts which have influenced him financially, what relief agencies have known him in the past and what have they done with him? A detailed study is made of certain factors which may be considered to be directly dependent upon or which influence his financial condition, such as his job, his budget, the house he lives in and the food he is able to buy. An economic diagnosis is then made with recommendations. Such a recommendation might be that the family be moved into another house; or that a new job be secured for the man; or perhaps his budget is not wisely worked out.

After this three-fold study with its three diagnoses have been made, the time of the first breakdown in any one of these three channels is noted. Special studies are made to see, if possible, which type of break apparently comes first. Did the patient break down from tuberculosis because he was improperly nourished because he did not earn enough money to buy the things that he needed; or did he become enfeebled because of tuberculosis, and then unable to succeed at his job, and thence obliged to take a less remunerative one?

A district in the city of Detroit with a population of about 25,000 has been selected as a laboratory in which to carry on this research work. First, the entire city was studied, and four apparently suitable areas were recommended. Then an intensive analysis was made of these four areas. The medical records of the Board of Health were reviewed and figures compiled to show this mortality and morbidity. Social and economic information was obtained from the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

confidential exchange. The records of various social agencies in the four areas for the preceding ten years and a more intensive study made of the year immediately preceding. These data were analyzed to see how much dependency existed in each area, how many chronic cases there were, how many families were seeking relief from the public agencies. The aim was to pick a fairly normal industrial district without a disproportionate amount of tuberculosis dependency or of other anti-social conditions.

The Dubois district selected as a result of this survey is a compact area about a mile long and half a mile wide, situated very near the center of the city. There are no tenement houses in it; for the most part the buildings are small frame structures. Many of these small frame buildings are as crowded, however, as some of the old style tenement houses. The neighborhood is Catholic and most of the life of the district centers around a large Catholic church, directly across the street from the Dubois Health Center. The parish priest is lending all of his influence toward making the experiment a success. As an example to his parishioners, he himself visited the Center for an examination and he has discussed the plan of the Center several times in his church meetings. Arrangements have been made to give physical examinations to all of the 1,700 children in the parochial school.

The idea of this experiment was originated by executives of the Tuberculosis Society and the Board of Health, who, after formulating a plan, presented it to the Detroit Community Fund. The Community Fund agreed to finance it. A governing committee was appointed, composed of two representatives of the Tuberculosis Society, two representatives of the Board of Health and a representative from the Community Union, and the executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Society was made the executive secretary of the Dubois Health Center. Other local organizations have gladly offered their help in its development. The nurses are supplied by the Detroit Visiting Nurses Association. Relief is furnished by the Department of Public Welfare in consultation with the nurses at the Center. The hospitals and sanatoria have been of great assistance in the correction of defects and the hospitalization of patients. The Merrill-Palmer School is taking an active part in the special children's program. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other organizations are cooperating.

A special piece of work for children is being carried on as part of the large program. The first step was made when complete physical examinations were given to one hundred children and accurate diet records kept of these children for twenty weeks. Forms were furnished which the children filled out every day telling what foods they had eaten at meals, and between meals. These forms were turned in once a week; and each child received ten cents if the form was properly filled out. The next step is the examination of the 1,700 children in the parochial school across the street. Another larger diet study will be made at this time with the cooperation of the teachers. The children will be asked to keep a diet record for one week. In this way it ought to be possible to get an idea of what four hundred homes are having on their tables in one week's time.

While it is too early to formulate any findings, it is interesting to note that the number of known tuberculosis cases in the area has been increased nearly 300 per cent in a year and a half's time. This is not such a big figure as it might seem, however, because the number of known cases had been very small. The present ideals of the directing committee are to do a qualitative piece of work rather than a quantitative. It wants to ascertain every possible fact about the known cases. It hopes to be able to keep in touch with these children through a course of years, to see what happens to them during this period of time. It hopes to be able to make some concrete deductions as to what is happening, what has happened and what may happen to families in which there is a case of tuberculosis. If we can do this, it may be possible to throw further light on the specific factors influencing the breakdown from tuberculosis.

GEORGE F. GRANGER

Anticipating the Breaking Point

JESSIE exceeded even the fashions in slimness, but no girl in the office could rattle the typewriter keys with more vigorous accuracy or reduce a welter of filing baskets to ordered precision with greater speed and thoroughness. So the office manager began to wonder when she would look across the room in the middle of the afternoon to see Jessie sit listlessly for a moment, and then pull herself and her papers together with an obvious effort and start on. The girl had missed no time for illness, but certainly she did not seem well. Hadn't she better go up to the doctor's office to be looked over?

Jessie went, and the doctor said h-mm. There seemed to be nothing definitely wrong, except that she was losing ill-spared pounds and was tired all the time. There had been illness at home which meant extra work after office hours, and cheaper lunches to conserve dimes for the family treasury. And several late dances during the Christmas holidays, and a bad cold, which had not been quite bad enough to keep her home in bed. Perhaps a few weeks would see her all right again—but perhaps not. Better be on the safe side, the doctor argued, and get the advice of a specialist. So he sent her to consult the Tuberculosis Advisory Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Many such a story as this lies behind the card files in the office of the Association which record the almost five years that this Advisory Service has been in operation. That service now is subscribed to by half a dozen of the largest banks in New York, by department stores, chain restaurant companies, hotel personnel departments, factories and the like. It offers expert examination of persons who are suspected of having tuberculosis, with X-ray, fluroscopic examination and laboratory examination; recommendations as to the kind of treatment, if treatment is needed, and as to the place where it may be obtained at a cost within the patient's means; a friendly supervision of the patient who must go away for care, with regular monthly reports on his progress to the physician or personnel director of the firm which referred him, and with periodic re-examinations after his return if they seem desirable; and help in finding a new job when he comes back if he cannot go back to the old one. It acts for the plant or company physician as the specialist acts for the private doctor.

This service the Association sells at the rate of fifteen dollars per year per individual served, or on a group plan at a rate determined by the number of employes covered and entitling the subscribing company to send any number

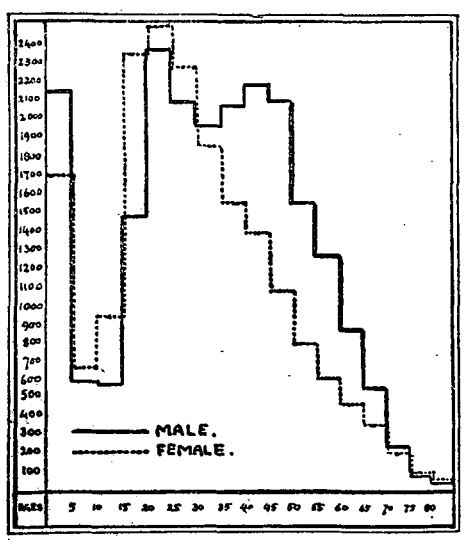
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of patients. This is preferable since under such a blanket arrangement more people are likely to be referred and more often the patients come to the specialist at the time when careful advice as to rest and food may avert a threatened breakdown, or when, if there actually is tuberculosis infection, it may be arrested by a short period of treatment. The Service urges that all persons who have had a serious illness, especially pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, or the like, be referred for examination and advice on or before returning to work, to learn how to avoid the chance of a second and more serious illness. Even if the finding is negative, as often, of course, it will be, the patient has the advantage of a thorough physical examination with its attendant education in better health habits.

Such a case as that of Jessie offers a bright outlook. Tuberculosis, caught early, is one of the most easily curable of serious diseases. Yet once an active infection is started, each month's delay in treatment calls for more than its corresponding return in the time which must be spent in cure. Even between the annual examinations which many progressive firms require of their employes, there is time for much damage to be done.

In the graphs which chart the tides of tuberculosis there are two upstanding waves. The first records the deaths of the very young, children under five. That record has been cut tremendously by the recent requirements of milk pasteurization, ruling out infection with bovine tuberculosis, and by education in the necessity of keeping babies away from sick persons of all kinds. The second peak starts in the teens—earlier in girls than in boys—and lasts through the years of early middle life when strain and family responsibility are ordinarily at their maximum. For both men and women the greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis occur in the twenties. Among women this period of high mortality occurs chiefly between 15 and 30; after 30 the number of deaths fall off rapidly. It coincides with the years when the bearing and raising of children put their greatest strain upon the mother. In men the high rate continues until past 40, probably reflecting the burden of industrial life during the years when the demands for family support are heaviest.

A glance at the charts which record these facts explains why the problem of tuberculosis in industry is a strategic point of attack against the disease. Young girls ordinarily enter offices and factories at just the years when this kind of a breakdown is most likely and when they have had comparatively little experience in fitting together the demand of work and play to make a satisfying yet balanced schedule of life; men run the greatest risk of lighting up a tuberculosis infection at the time when their value to their employers and to their families is at its height. Hence the special urgency of detecting the disease at so early a period that the diagnosis of a specialist is a necessity.



From the bulletin of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1923, MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

At present the Tuberculosis Advisory Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association covers a group of employers whose payrolls total about 30,000 persons—the population of a good-sized town. A small number of private physicians also make use of it regularly for their patients of small means who otherwise could not consult a specialist. During the period of its work, some 1,600 persons have been examined, of whom more than a quarter have gone through a period of institutional care for from two months to a year, and have returned to work for their former employer with the assurance of the Association that it was quite safe for them to do so. In the main the employers have financed the cost of the cure, by keeping their employe on the salary roll, so that he, knowing his family to be cared for and his future assured, was free to get well with the least possible worry.

From the point of view of the Association, it is all-important to keep the link between employer and patient unbroken. The incentive provided by the assurance that a firm is interested enough to invest money on his behalf, or just to promise him a job back, steers the patient through many periods of impatience and discouragement. After the idleness of sanatorium life it is easier to go back to a familiar piece of work than to try something new, among strangers, at a time when strength and energy are at a low ebb.

Naturally the effectiveness of such a service as this depends in part upon the interest and cooperation of the company physicians and personnel workers and the foremen and forewomen who first see that Miss Smith looks run down, or notice that Mr. Jones has a cough that has hung on for several weeks. Every effort is made by the Association to keep in close touch with the patient's family doctor as well. When doctors disagree, there is a tough nut to be cracked. There was Millie, who worked for a company with a most admirable and detailed health service. They sent her to the specialist when she was not well, and laboratory tests showed beyond a doubt that she had early tuberculosis. But her family doctor said that that was all tosh, and she would soon be over her bronchitis. In this case the employer has one method of enforcing public health which no private agency could offer. He gave Millie the choice of staying on the payroll and going to a sanatorium for treatment, or giving up her job. She has not yet decided—but the chances are that this particular bit of administrative organization will be the means of saving her health and possibly her life.

This Advisory Service of the New York Tuberculosis Association, started as a test of the possibility of doing preventive work in a field where it was most needed, has proved that it is possible at a moderate cost to provide for large groups of people the expert diagnostic and consultant service which has been proved so effective at Framingham and in other demonstrations of work against tuberculosis. More than that, it is possible to offer this service as an investment which any progressive employer may find justified.

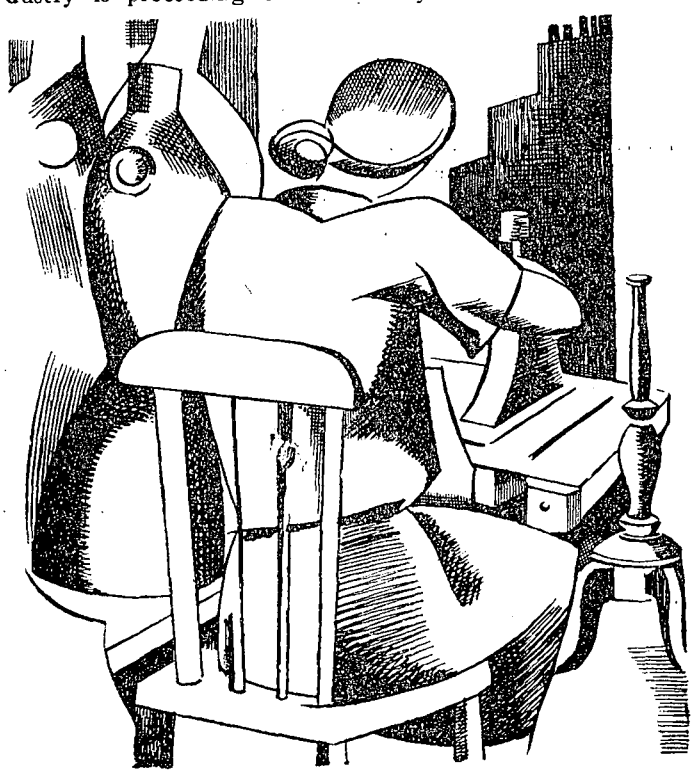
M. R.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A New Handle for Home Work

HOMEWORK in tenements has been described as "the skeleton in the closet of every industrial state." So far, no adequate means of preventing the exploitation of workers, the low wages, night work, illegal employment of children, over-fatigue and bad working conditions inherent in the home work system itself have been found. The administrative machinery necessary for the inspection and regulation of the thousands of homes where home work is carried on would be so large and so cumbersome as to fall of its own weight. As Nelle Schwartz, director of the Bureau of Women and Children, New York Department of Labor, recently pointed out, "100 per cent enforcement (of the law regulating home work) can never be achieved in this state unless an inspector sits on the doorstep of every tenement twenty-four hours a day." (See The Survey, Jan. 15, 1926, p. 499.) But it is essential from the point of view of the public welfare that the women who do home work be protected against exploitation, that the public be protected from goods made under unsanitary conditions, and that the illegal employment of young children be made impossible.

This problem is being attacked from a new angle by Pennsylvania's State Department of Labor and Industry, of which R. H. Lansburgh is secretary. Under the direction of Charlotte E. Carr, director of the Bureau of Women and Children, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry is proceeding on the theory that homework is a problem not only of state administration but also of industrial management.



Drawn by Paul Nash for The Labour Woman
THE MACHINIST

Fundamentally, this is the conclusion reached by Beatrice Webb, after her investigation of home work in the London slums:

> I have been led by the insinuating logic of facts again and again to the one central idea . . . an idea which has loomed larger and larger with a closer and more personal study of the suffering and degradation of the workers—an idea which I believe to be embodied in all the labor legislation of this century: the responsibility under the capitalistic system of private property, of all employers for the welfare of their workers, of all property owners for the use of their property. [See The Survey, March 1, page 622.]

The seriousness of the homework situation in Pennsylvania was brought out by a study made in 1924 by the department, with the cooperation of the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, the Public Education and Child Labor Associations of Pennsylvania and the National Child Labor Committee. The study, according to Miss Carr,

> re-emphasized the health hazards of homework and showed up the prevalence of child labor. . . . This report . . . gives the astonishing information that in some industries giving out home work as high as 80 per cent of the homes had child labor. In no industry were less than 23 per cent of the homes without child labor, and for the industries as a whole, 41 per cent of the homes had children who were illegally employed. The length of time the children worked could not be accurately gauged, but a third were reported as working after eight o'clock at night and slightly more than a third worked on Saturdays and Sundays. These children were all under 16; 82 per cent of them were under 14, 15 per cent were under 8, and 6 per cent under six years of age.

It was in answer to this indictment of home work that in October, 1925, the Department of Labor and Industry promulgated a series of regulations which make industry itself responsible for the conditions under which the homework is done. The stated purpose of these regulations is:

> To set forth rules to safeguard the life, limb and health of workers who engage in industrial home work;
> To place the responsibility of complying with the regulations upon both the employer and employe.

Like most measures governing homework, these regulations declare that the work shall be done under sanitary conditions, that it shall not be done by children under fourteen years of age, nor by minors between fourteen and sixteen without an employment certificate, and also forbids night-work by women.

Pennsylvania further requires that:

> Every employer who gives out homework must be licensed by the state Department of Labor and Industry. Not the tenement house owner or the worker but the employer must secure the state's sanction before he can give out homework.
> Every employer must file quarterly a complete list of his homeworkers.
> All goods sent into homes must be tagged for identification with a label which has been registered with the Labor Department.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The employer must appoint a legal representative in each home who, together with the employer, is responsible for the conditions under which the work is done.

The employer is the one person who holds an effective weapon over the homeworkers themselves. A state inspector can instruct, warn, threaten, or occasionally fine, but the employer can give out or withhold work, and no official red tape is involved in the use of his weapon. For instance, an investigator for the Pennsylvania bureau asked one woman whether she did homework. The woman explained, "Oh, my little girl does tags. She has a nice little business of her own." The little girl was thirteen years old. There were two younger children, five and six, who "helped" under such a state of tyranny as a little child endures only at the hands of an older child. This situation was reported directly to the employer. It was remedied by his refusal to send any more work to that home.

Having issued the rulings which make the employer as responsible for conditions under which work is done in the home as in the factory, the Department of Labor is experimenting with various methods for administering the regulations.

In factory inspection, the trained factory inspector who finds a dirty and disorderly establishment does not stop with ordering a general "clean up." He asks about the existing organization for cleaning; and when it develops, as it does under such circumstances, that the employer has made no provisions for regular and systematic cleaning, the inspector will help the employer work out a system for keeping the premises in sanitary condition. Almost invariably the inspector is able to "sell" his idea of sanitation because the employer has failed to obey the regulations through ignorance rather than through a wilful desire to fall below the standards of the state.

It is exactly these methods that the Department is now trying to apply to the administration of the new homework regulations. Miss Carr reports that

> We are finding the employer exceptional who, once the idea is presented to him, will not develop some scheme for the supervision of his home work. Our problem is in the working out of methods of supervision. Here we have but little precedent to go by, for supervision of home work by employers has previously been practically unheard of. Each employer is working out the system of supervision which is best suited to his needs. It is quite evident that the systems will vary with the industry, the locality and the number of workers involved. The Department is making a careful study of each method to determine its efficacy and though our experiment is too new to bring us anywhere near to Mrs. Gilbreth's One Best Way, already we believe we have found certain methods of procedure, relativly inexpensive and wholly practical, which will give the employer a guarantee of the conditions under which his work is done.

In general, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Women and Children tries to have an employer begin the regulation of the work done for him outside his factory by the appointment of a supervisor of homework. In the case of large concerns, this is frequently a full-time job. The supervisor visits each home where work is done, to ascertain the sanitary conditions, and at the same time to discover the possibility of child labor in the home, to impress upon the mother the illegality of child labor and to warn her that she cannot obtain homework if she violates the law in getting the work done. At this visit, the legal representative in the home is appointed, and, as a matter of good business and good psychology, this representative is usually asked to sign a statement showing his knowledge of the homework regulations and his intention of observing them.

Supplementing the personal visit by the supervisor, many employers send to their homeworkers information about the homework ruling, printed in the language they speak.

Following the personal instruction of the workers, the next responsibility of the homework supervisor is the organization of the distribution and collection of material so that child labor and night work are, as far as possible, automatically eliminated.

For instance, one employer, who had been for the first time made to realize his responsibility for the conditions under which his outside work was done, discovered that the work was being distributed late in the afternoon and collected early in the morning. This, of course, directly encouraged both child labor and night work. He immediately reversed his system, sending out the material in the morning and having it called for in the afternoon.

By a similar plan, a tobacco manufacturer has greatly reduced child labor in his homes. He requires that all material be given out at eight o'clock in the morning and returned before six, and by this rule he is assured that the material is in the home only two or three hours after the children return from school.

Another employer worked out a system of checking incoming goods. He found that one woman always came about five for material and returned it by eight the next morning. It was obvious that she was working long hours at night. She was directed to get her work in the morning and return it the same evening, making her hours of work come within the homework ruling.

In a community in the Pittsburgh district where screw wrapping is done in the homes, the newly appointed homework supervisor of the leading employer of homeworkers discovered that his material was purposely given out at five in the evening, that children were sent for it, and often carried the heavy boxes more than a mile to their homes and that children of five were frequently kept up beyond their normal bedtime to help finish the work. The homework of this firm was completely reorganized. A truck now delivers material in the mornings and collects it late in the afternoon, and child labor and night work are eliminated.

In addition to teaching the regulations by personal interview and printed instructions and regulating the outgo and income of goods, a third method of regulating homework by a systematic record of volume of work in relation to the capacity of the family group has been evolved by a number of employers. This is usually a card index record, giving the daily or weekly production of the family group. If the production leaps suddenly above the average, the homework supervisor should immediately investigate the situation. Frequently it is found that some member of the family, temporarily unemployed, is doing homework. But it may mean, as in one case brought to the attention of the Bureau of Women and Children, that the whole family is quarantined for contagious disease and that six children, illegally employed, are working on material which will leave that home carrying communicable germs.

The good results, from the employer's point of view, obtained by a sincere attempt so to regulate homework as to eliminate child labor, were described in a recent address by Mrs. H. B. Coleman, superintendent of homework for the Denney Tag Company of West Chester:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When there first came to light the new regulation for home-workers the company was discouraged and felt that their work would surely be greatly interfered with. This, however, has been proven not to be the case.

In the first place, we found we had not as many under-age workers as we had supposed. Many mothers said, "Oh, the boy didn't do many tags," or "I did practically all of them anyway." In most cases they would seem satisfied to take over all the work and relieve the children as requested. . . .

Secondly, if we were losing in actual numbers, we were at the same time ridding ourselves of the careless and slovenly workmanship which child labor invariably carries with it. . . . When children were permitted to do the work there was much badly done, several tags being on one wire, strings not properly looped or knotted and such practices which cost much time and trouble after being returned to the factory. . . .

In October in a family where there are four children it was found these under-age children were the only workers. Hence they were refused more work. A few days ago the children got tags again in their mother's name. But that day I was there again and the mother explained that the children wanted to do some to make Christmas money, and that she herself hadn't time to do tags. She thought maybe it wouldn't matter —just a few for a little while—but she understands now that it does matter and that we are in earnest.

There are other advantages to the employer. As Miss Carr points out,

It gives him no opportunity to teach better methods or work It assures him that only persons expected to do the work are employed at it. It helps him select the more desirable worker; every applicant at the factory gate is not taken on—why employ every homeworker regardless of skill, neatness, speed or general efficiency? It opens up new homes where the better type of worker can be employed. By eliminating the unnecessary waste and irritation which the present haphazard method of giving out home work has caused, it holds the more desirable and more efficient worker.

The Bureau of Women and Children is making two studies of homework, one as to its actual extent and one of the people who do it and why. All discussion of homework in the past has suffered from a lack of adequate data. Through Pennsylvania's new supervisors of homework much illumining material is being assembled. Mrs. Coleman, of the Denney Tag Company, in discussing the reasons for homework from the employes' viewpoint, reports:

One mother just outside the borough limits opens her envelopes monthly and uses the contents to pay tuition for sending her three children to our town schools. Without this extra money it would be necessary to send them by bus to a consolidated school quite a distance away. . . . A woman told me that she used her tag money to make monthly payments on an automobile their family enjoyed. . . . Two high school girls buy school lunches rather than make a hurried trip home at noon. Others use the money for silk stockings and other luxuries their parents cannot afford to give them. A high school senior has bought a fine winter coat. A widow told me that she depends entirely upon tag work for her rent money; another is trying to save enough by Christmas to fit out her three boys with sturdy shoes. Nor is this work a financial advantage only. Italians do not like their older girls and boys on the streets at night, so they have them do tags to keep them at home.

To old people and shut-ins this work is a blessing—they are so much happier if their hands are busy, and they are really able to earn a little. . . . The work itself is very simple. It can easily be done by the old, by the young and in two cases that we have, by subnormals.

The Pennsylvania plan has been in operation less than a year. It is by no means completely organized, and in the industrial plants where it has been in existence for several months it is still frankly experimental. It has, of course, certain obvious weaknesses. Like all schemes depending on a system of inspection, its efficacy must be in proportion to the intelligence, zeal and honesty of the inspectors. Also, it remains to be demonstrated whether or not homework supervisors appointed and paid by the industries involved, working under the direction of a state bureau, would not require as cumbersome a system of state inspectors, to be sure the work is well and thoroughly done, as the usual plan of direct state inspection such as is in force in New York. It is still uncertain whether the Pennsylvania plan is applicable to a large home work community, like Chicago, New York or Rochester, or whether it is successful only in a smaller group, with more intimate connection between labor and management. There will doubtless be other difficulties that will arise if the plan remains in operation long enough for a fair trial. It is too soon to say whether Pennsylvania has devised a method of dealing with the home work problem which is applicable to other localities, or even whether the plan will actually simplify the home work situation in Pennsylvania. But an experiment which tries "to intelligently dispense instead of either attempting to suppress or to spread home work" is of interest and importance to every community where home work is done. B. A.

Unionism: The Third Phase

THE onward march of the machine and of standardized production is gradually but surely pushing many forms of craftsmanship to destruction. Clearly craftsmanship of the old style cannot much longer constitute the backbone of American unionism. Except in a few special lines of endeavor, the unions of the future will be composed of machine tenders and operators. The transition from craft unionism to the "new unionism" of the industrial or amalgamated type is now going on. Judging from the methods sanctioned and employed by unions and their leaders, we are on the threshold of a third great era in the history of permanent American labor organizations.

The important epochs in the history of American unionism since the opening of the Civil War are fairly well represented by outstanding labor leaders. The great union leader of the small-scale business period extending approximately to the panic of 1873 was William H. Sylvis. In the decades of consolidation and of fierce competitive struggles reaching into the World War period, Samuel Gompers was the dominant figure in the labor world. The era which has just opened, in which science is beginning to be applied to business methods, the era in which overhead, labor turnover, industrial psychology, scientific management and human engineering are becoming common phrases, the era in which industrial statesmen are trying to find methods of reducing industrial friction, may be represented by William Green or Sidney Hillman. These two men are not representatives of craft unionism; they developed as leaders of industrial or amalgamated unionism.

William H. Sylvis, born in Pennsylvania in 1828, grew to maturity in a period in which it was comparatively easy to pass from the position of journeyman to that of a small employer. Sylvis, an iron molder, became president of the molder's union and later of the National Labor Union, the American Federation of the epoch between the Civil War and the panic of 1873. While Sylvis in the later years of his life saw the labor movement as a struggle of poverty against wealth, he was not clearly class or wage conscious. He advocated cooperation, monetary reform and political action against monopolies as the solvents of industrial difficulties. Under

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his guidance a labor organization was to be an instrument for promoting cooperation and for eliminating the money and other monopolies of the period. Sylvis believed that labor could be freed from the control of capital by the development of cooperation. While strikes were used to gain temporary concessions, cooperation and legislation were the fundamental weapons of labor in the eyes of Sylvis.

Samuel Gompers, the immigrant cigarmaker, was the outstanding representative of the craftsmen or skilled workers in an era in which the machine was encroaching upon craftsmanship, in an era in which small-scale industry was giving way to large-scale and highly standardized industrial methods. Mr. Gompers came to labor leadership and maintained his control during a period in which the stock and price manipulator, the promoter, the financier and the banker controlled in a large measure the mainsprings of industry. And, at the same time, the workers began clearly to see that the chances of rising out of the working group into the employing group were being reduced nearly to the vanishing point. The entire atmosphere of industry was one of struggle. Fierce competition, combinations to freeze out other firms, legislative attempts to smash trusts and bitter hostility to the attempts of organized labor to better the conditions of the workers were the order of the day. During this period of conflict Mr. Gompers with indomitable courage and will-power was the leader of the struggling hosts of labor.

With the opening of the Great War, labor suddenly attained recognition in the councils of the nation which seemed to indicate that the long fight for recognition in industry was practically a thing of the past. But, with the appearance of an epoch of depression soon after the war ended, movements antagonistic to organized labor again gathered strength. Nevertheless, certain new views as to methods and purposes in industry have received sufficient attention to warrant a reasonable hope that a new epoch in industrial relations is just ahead. Some of the marks of this new day are the restriction of immigration, the development of personnel management, attempts to regularize industry, a recognition that the engineer and the technical man rather than the baker and the promoter are needed in the control of industry, and a new leadership in the labor field. It may not be amiss also to point out that more or less unconsciously is coming a recognition of the fact that a labor organization may also be looked upon as an association of consumers of the products of human endeavor.

While William Green, the new president of the American Federation of Labor, and Sidney Hillman, the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an organization not affiliated with the former, are men of very different personalities, both lay stress upon the council chamber and upon cooperation with the employer in obtaining greater efficiency and increased output. "Restrict output and raise prices"—those are the traditional business ways of making profits. Restricting output, spreading work over a longer period of time or over a larger group of workers, and forcing higher wages are the old-fashioned lines of procedure for organized labor. Many are the signs that labor and management are now in the mood to begin learning the lesson taught by such men as Henry Ford, H. S. Dennison, E. A. Filene and a group of industrial engineers to the effect that a great, serviceable and profitable business may be built up by efficient and regular production rather than by monopolistic methods or by reliance upon speculation and irregularity of operation. Cut prices, increase efficiency, reduce costs, regularize industry, eliminate unemployment—these will be the watchwords of the new labor leader and of the progressive business man. As between the typical old-line business man's and Henry Ford's methods there is a wide difference. Labor and the new type of business man are for production; the old-fashioned business man and the monopolist are for profits even though attained at the expense of reduction of output and of irregularity of plant operation. Are the great mass of business men and the employers' associations going to help or hinder the movement toward a new business ideal?

The approach of the engineer and the economist toward each other is also a prophecy of better things. The engineer, unlike the financier, is interested in product rather than in values, in output rather than in scarcity. In the past, the economist has joined forces with the financier and the profit-maker. In the future, the economist will find his place by the side of the craftsman, the professional man and the engineer. He presently will think in terms of quantity and quality of output or of service rather than in terms of value. The problem briefly stated is that of making science the handmaiden of industry, of substituting regularity for irregularity, security for insecurity, investment for speculation, of replacing guess-work and the rule of thumb with scientific method.

There is great need of getting our best brain work out of speculation, high-pressure salesmanship and industrial squabbling and into other channels—into the regularization of industry, into personnel administration, into the production and sales of a good product under good working conditions. The newly organized labor banks are extending credit for production rather than for large profits. Their slogan will be usefulness, not usury. Such a program should make a strong appeal to the American farmer. Cooperation between wage workers, farmers, engineers and business men who are interested in production rather than in stock speculation will bring about the organization of a powerful group opposed to speculation on one hand and to social revolution on the other, and in favor of industry primarily for service and for reasonable compensation instead of for monopoly or speculative profits. If the opportunities for speculative and fortuitous gains were reduced it seems not unreasonable to anticipate that many men of initiative and resourcefulness would turn from risk-taking, adventuring and promoting to the more prosaic, but socially desirable pursuits of productive activity, with a resultant improvement in the average level of managerial ability and prestige.

If the new attitude of labor leaders, the use of collective bargaining and shop committees, stock ownership by employes, profit sharing, better personnel management or any other plan for the improvement of human relations in industry and for the purpose of giving interest and zest to the game of productive enterprise, will reduce the "unconscious sabotage of neglected maintenance which reaches out its destroying hand in thousands of busy shops" as well as decrease conscious dilution of efficiency, if these plans will actively assist in placing the emphasis upon products rather than upon profits; surely such efforts are worth while. Industrial statesmen will not aggressively, arrogantly and blindly oppose these attempts to cure the ills so evident in the business world. On the contrary, they will be prepared to utilize any scheme or method which will make for industrial peace and for greater efficiency.

FRANK T. CARLTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Page decoration by Olla Hjortzberg

LET THERE BE LIGHT

Books in Our Alcove

Edited by Joseph K. Hart

Some Sins of Science

THE position of science in human affairs undergoes continuous displacement. Throughout the nineteenth century, the scientist fought for a place in public regard. The great war—to which science contributed so much of both destruction and healing—brought that desired standing, or so it seemed for a moment. But some scientists have begun to doubt the desirability of a standing won under such questionable conditions; and, meantime, many intelligent laymen have begun to develop an "instinctive" resistance to what seems to them unwarranted encroachments by science upon the ethical values of life. This "laymen's revolt," manifesting itself in the crudest extreme in the recoil against the incursions of evolution into the precincts of religion, has become impressive in numbers, and it does not lack strength in arguments. Thoughtful scientists are not taking other manifestations of this revolt lightly: the movements of mind—indeed even of "mass mind"—are not to be lightly dismissed, at least not by *scientists*.

Some try to dismiss it all as the "kicking of the ignorant"; as to which, only this need be said, that those who are satisfied by such explanations will find this one satisfactory. But how, then, will they explain the revolt of some foremost minds—a revolt which, if it be not quite so sweeping, is far more intelligent and therefore likely to have more permanent influence upon science, itself? There is such a revolt. Its emotional phase was revealed by Bertrand Russell, in his Icarus, or The Future of Science, and by Professor F. C. S. Schiller, in his Tantalus, or The Future of Man. But the intellectual bearings of this revolt also begin to appear. For example, Professor A. N. Whitehead, greatest of England's mathematical logicians, and now to be professor of philosophy at Harvard, has revealed the extent of this revolt in Science and The Modern World; and in somewhat different terms, Scudder Klyce, an American scientist who has been content to work many years in quiet at the long task of understanding the drift of science, has expressed the same general revolt in his recent book, The Sins of Science.

These two books are dissimilar in method and material content, and their outcomes differ considerably. But they have this in common: that two minds, both the products of life-times of scientific discipline, have grappled freely with some of the internal contradictions of *science* and of *mind,* as these have emerged out of the last three centuries; and they have set down, each in his own way, the meanings of those contradictions: the successes of science, and also the sins of science, and what science must do to be saved. Such books, inevitably, are not easy reading: the world must learn to do some difficult thinking, it would seem, if humanity is to have a future, at all.

Whitehead states the trend of science, to break with it. He goes back to Locke's elaboration of the theory of primary and secondary qualities in accordance with the state of physical science at the close of the seventeenth century.

> Primary qualities [Locke held] are the essential qualities of substances whose spatio-temporal relationships . . . constitute the orderliness of nature. Occurrences of nature are in some way apprehended by minds, which are associated with living bodies. Primarily, these mental apprehensions are aroused by occurrences in certain parts of the body—in the brain, for instance. But the mind, in apprehending, also experiences sensations which are, properly speaking, qualities of the mind alone. These sensations (which belong to the mind alone) are then projected by the mind so as to clothe appropriate bodies in nature. Then such bodies are perceived as with qualities which do not belong to them, qualities which are, in fact, purely the offspring of the mind. So, nature gets credit which should in truth be reserved for ourselves: the rose [gets credit] for its scent; the nightingale for his song; the sun for his radiance. The poets are entirely mistaken. They should address their lyrics to themselves, turning them into odes of self-congratulation on the excellency of the human mind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nature [by itself] is a dull affair; soundless, scentless, colorless; merely the hurrying of material—endlessly, meaningless.

However you disguise it, this is the practical outcome of the characteristic scientific philosophy which closed the seventeenth century.

In the first place, we must note its astounding efficiency as a system of concepts for the organization of scientific research . . . it is fully worthy of the century that produced it. It has held its own as the guiding principle of scientific studies ever since. It is still reigning. Every university in the world organizes itself in accordance with it. No alternative system of organizing the pursuit of scientific truth has been suggested. It is not only reigning; it is without a rival.

And yet—it is quite unbelievable. This conception of the universe is surely framed in terms of high abstractions, and the paradox only arises because we have mistaken our abstractions for concrete realities.

The chief sin of science has been, therefore, that it has assumed that things could be *true* for science even though they were *false for life*. That is, science has mistaken the use of the world *true*. The fact is—and this is the basis of the scientific sin—science, as science, has nothing to do with the "truth" or the "falsity" of anything, in any metaphysical sense. Science is not concerned with "truth," but only with the question as to whether anything will *work*. For example, no scientist would ever think of asking whether a certain make of typewriter is "true," but only whether it will *work*. Machines are neither true nor false—in any metaphysical sense: they are merely workable or unworkable.

Within the past thre centuries, scientists have explored certain considerable areas of nature, within which their discoveries and constructions, i. e., their machines, operate rather effectively. These areas have been identified as "realms of scientific truth"; and all other areas, notably those still dominated by tradition, are called realms of darkness, superstition, falsehood. Science expects, some day, to explore every ultimate corner of the world, and bring all things within the "truth"; i. e., within the machine. All this shows us the ultimate outcome of the "scientific movement": if the *workable* is identical with the *true,* then the universe is a machine; and when science shall have routed all the foes of "truth" and shall have extended the "realm of scientific truth" to the uttermost bounds of existence, the universe will stand disclosed as a big, inclusive machine, of which all our fragmentary discoveries are but promises. The triumph of science will be the triumph of the machine.

But this identification of the "workable" with the metaphysically "true" is a *tour de force* which is characteristic of amateur metaphysics. It is a plausible fallacy—in the early stages of science. But from it follow some serious consequences. For when science identifies its own discoveries with *the truth,* it sets up a monopoly of "truth." Having, thus, the one true and only test of "truth," it becomes the sole possessor of "truth"; and it rules all competitors out of the running: it has frightened the soul out of existence, leaving nothing but the machine; and Professor John B. Watson confesses that the more he studies scientific psychology the less mind he can find left. So the triumph of science is the complete discrediting of the mind, the instrument of science.

Curiously enough, just at the moment when Watson finds the universe a machine, Einstein and Max Planck find that the older mechanistic materialism no longer explains anything. And Whitehead, reporting upon their declarations, himself declares: "What's the sense of talking about a mechanical explanation when you do not know what you mean by mechanics?"

Mr. Klyce's book, a popularization of his earlier Universe, is not easy reading owing to the fact that he has made a vocabulary to serve his own needs. But as soon as the reader masters the four or five terms thus introduced, he comes through into a vast empire of the mind, within which move the typical figures of our times: scientists, great and small, philosophers, religionists, men and women of the common run. He shows us, as does Mr. Whitehead, scientists who mistake abstraction for concrete realties; philosophers who dress up Truth in shining armor and beat the tom-toms for it; and many other characters in this universal pageant. Scattered through the scenes are the people of "common sense," who carry the burden of the world upon their backs, and who ask of science and philosophy only this, that from them they shall get some sense of direction; some sensitivity to the concrete realities of living; some illumination as to the meanings of life, and not merely a more complicated mechanism that, in the long run, though beautifully dressed up, has no place to go.

And science and philosophy, both, are listening to the demand of the common man: such unlike common men as Bertrand Russell and A. N. Whitehead. Materialism, as a philosophy, is gone from physics. It will have to go, also, from biology, and presumably from psychology, sociology, morality and religion. At least, it seems unlikely that psychology, morality and religion can long maintain their present materialisms in the face of the reconstruction of physics.

What these reconstructions will do in the field of politics, industry, education and social work, only the future can tell. That these fields will have to yield such of their dogmatisms as are based on materialistic old sciences, cannot be doubted. But there can be no going backward for any of these human interests. The demands of science upon the modern world are not for a retreat from recent materialisms into ancient vitalisms and spiritisms and animisms; but for a forward movement into new areas of intellectual freedom, whose inevitable outcomes must—and will, if men are honest and courageous—be new areas of social, political, economic, moral and religious freedom. The whole structure of science, from deepest foundations to the top of the roof-tree, is in for a general overhauling and reconstruction. Such overhauling and reconstruction of science must shock the whole structure of our modern world; and its effects must carry through to every corner of it. But, as Whitehead says, "A clash of doctrines is not a disaster—it is an opportunity."

"In formal logic, a contradiction is the signal of a defeat; but in the evolution of real knowledge it marks the first step in progress towards a victory. This is one great reason for the utmost toleration of variety of opinion. Once and forever, this duty of toleration has been summed up in the words, 'Let both grow together until the harvest' . . . . . when Darwin or Einstein proclaim theories which modify our ideas, it is a triumph for science. We do not go about saying that there is another defeat for science, because its old ideas have been abandoned. We know that another step of scientific insight has been gained."

So, science having lost its absolutisms and made room for humanity there is now no reason why the social and moral hopes of the race should not make enormous progress.

J. K. H.

SCIENCE AND THE MODERN WORLD, *by A. N. Whitehead. Macmillan. 296 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SINS OF SCIENCE, *by Scudder Klyce. Marshall Jones Co. 432 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Experience and Nature

A Running Comment on John Dewey's Masterpiece

VI. What Is Art?

EXPERIENCE in its ordinary flow day after day is likely not to be dramatic. It lacks plot. It becomes routine, repetitious and unsatisfying for everything except "making a living." Such routine may give us bread, but man cannot live by bread alone. Always men have tried to escape from activities that are unstimulating in themselves; slaves, scared men and docile women have been given the uninteresting tasks; the enhancement of living, more important by far, has been monopolized by "free," adventurous souls.

But, in the course of time, this division of labor has become institutionalized—in our thinking: "making a living" becomes the duty of the artisan—the unimaginative—the poor; the "enhancement of living" is the privilege of artists—the imaginative, the leisure class. So, imagination is withdrawn from work, and social relevancy evaporates from art—to the sterilization of both work and art. If we are to understand what art is, we must find again those primitive integrities of human experience that existed before the Useful and Beautiful diverged so far.

Two facts confront us. First, though man cannot live by bread alone, no man can long live cut off from nature and work. Even the artist must somehow—by some sort of sweat, physical, intellectual, or moral—*make his living.* Second, though not all men can make objects that compel praise of the critics, yet all men have esthetic experiences: passions of anger, dreams of escape, relaxations of limbs and giant yawns after long effort, swapping of jokes about the day's work—"some extension or transformation of experience, generated in imagination, but related to toil so as to make it significant and passingly agreeable," and hence effective in releasing the energies needed for the task.

On more primitive social levels, these esthetic experiences translated themselves into artistic forms—story-telling embellished old memories; songs re-instated former experiences; dramatic play portrayed battles, group crises and the patterns of toil; weapons were polished and adorned; ornaments were carefully wrought: the body must be decorated as well as fed; reminiscent attitudes, which enhanced the memory of victory, or mitigated the bitterness of defeat, or brought the feel of vicarious drama into the hum-drum days, were pictured or modelled in plastic materials. Even the tools men used were finished with a certain wistfulness—bedecked with reminders of dramatic moments, or of hoped-for events, which served to lessen the burden of their unstimulating toils. So, on those more primitive levels of living the "esthetic moment" naturally passes over into objects of art; and objects of art as naturally repay the interest by giving to work "a sense of beginning, sequence and climax."

But modern machine industry has lost its way because it has ignored "the esthetic moment" in human experience: it has assumed that either habit or "the fear of starvation" can keep work going—no matter what sort of lives the workers may achieve. But how shall men work day by day who find no real consummations in their lives? To be sure, they do not miss all consummations; but "the sources of direct enjoyment for the masses are not art to the cultivated, but perverted art, unworthy indulgence." None the less, any relaxation, any dream, any stretching of the imagination, any realization of even the most momentary satisfaction is a draught from the springs of fulfillment, a consummation of living—and it makes possible another day of fragmentary existence, in the midst of sordid and unstimulating toil—by means of which the world wags on.

But, because formal art often ignores the significance of this universal "esthetic moment" it easily finds its way into blind alleys from which there is no escape. Two instances may be given. First, any esthetic experience is a consummation, and therefore it is an absolute experience, an end in itself. But experience, in a changing age, passes on, refusing to be bound by its former absolutes: life finds new levels, ploughs up new areas, raises new crops of desire, and comes to new harvests, new fulfillments. Then the old fulfillments, absolute, still and unabashed, deny the new and try to hold us to the past. Here appears academicism in art. Here is revealed the folly of the dogma that all art is universal.

A second type of blind alley may be cited. Some artists hold that "art must be pure creation"—meaning that it must have small traffic, or none at all, with the materials of concrete experience. But a "creation" that can find its content in the "unrelated" usually turns out to be a figment of the irrelevant imagination. True creativeness is always a *consummation*: its framework is a pattern of experience, which has been so clothed upon with the garments of beauty and significance that it "escapes from the pressure of natural surroundings, even when it re-enacts the crises of nature and experience." The artist who would "free" himself from the materials of his own natural world, indulges a noble gesture. But he must get his content from some source. So he gets it out of his own automatisms, or the emotions of his neighbors, and he can easily lose himself in the bizarre, the exaggerated, the superficial and the merely clever. Art that is not an expression of the esthetic is not real art; and the esthetic is always a consummation, a fulfillment of the partial in an imaginative whole.

So art, like other human interests, loses its way when it lingers too long where life has passed by; or when it attempts to go where life has never been. The "esthetic moment" is the vital factor; it is the moment of fulfillment. It comes to everyone: to some, in high measure—who translate it into permanent forms which embody the consummations of an age. It is this "esthetic moment" that men need—and find, whether they find *art* or not. It is this "esthetic moment" that is universal—not in content, but in quality. As long as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

men find this "esthetic moment" in their lives, they can go forward with life and work. And when art shall have found its true relationships to these "esthetic moments," art will become the possession of all the race; and all the race will be refreshed and renewed by the streams of great fulfillment that flow from the great moments of consummation in the experiences of great souls into the lesser, but no less real, moments of expectation in the souls of lesser folk.

EXPERIENCE AND NATURE, *by John Dewey. Open Court Publishing Co. 443 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Some Young Delinquents

THE YOUNG DELINQUENT, *by Cyril Burt. University of London Press. 643 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is the first of a series of three "designed to cover the main forms of subnormality to be met with among the young" those who are subnormal intellectually, emotionally, and "in morality and character." The present volume deals with delinquency. "Delinquency," says the author, "I regard as nothing but an outstanding sample—dangerous perhaps and extreme, but none the less typical of common childish naughtiness."

Mr. Burt deals with the various aspects of his problem, heredity, family control, defective family relationships, companionships, conditions of leisure and work, physical growth, periodicity, disease, defects, mental age, backwardness, special abilities, instincts and emotions, temperament, complexes and neuroses. He has studied 197 cases of juvenile delinquency, 123 boys and 74 girls, tabulating the frequency with which a given cause recurs. A valuable part of the study is parallel research among a group of 400 non-delinquent school children of the same neighborhood, both delinquents and non-delinquents having been tested, medically inspected and reported upon periodically by teachers and visitors.

According to English law, a child is a person under 14, a "young person" is one between 14 and 16, a "juvenile adult" between 16 and 21. Up to the age of 16 all children and young persons must be dealt with by a juvenile court; after that age, offenders are dealt with as adults in the ordinary court. In England, as in this country, the number of cases before the juvenile court is decreasing. In 1913, in England and Wales 37,520 persons were charged before juvenile courts; 20,000 of these were under 14. During the war the total number rose, until in 1917 it reached 51,323 cases. In 1923 it declined to barely 30,000. There are three quarters of a million children in the London elementary schools: about 0.2 per cent of London school children become the subject of judicial proceedings. Thus in England as in America there is not the slightest evidence of a "juvenile crime" wave, except in the newspapers and some pulpits.

Silhouette by H. Mandl, from Pictures Round the Year by Helene Scheu-Riesz

JULY

As to causal factors the author stresses a combination of handicaps operating jointly to produce breakdown. There is no *one* cause, and following Dr. Healy, Burt stresses mental conflict as the chief determining factor. From the country of McDougall it is natural that "instincts" play a strong role. Hunger, sex, acquisitiveness, gregariousness, hunting, wandering, curiosity, self-assertion, cruelty and the herd-instinct, insusceptibility to sorrow," all come in for their share of blame, as "inborn tendencies." This is undoubtedly a weakness in the book for with more intensive case-studies into family life and its infinite power to create and modify emotional patterns most of these "innate" hereditary traits can be explained as due to personal experience. The writer places a good deal of reliance on moral tests. He finds noticeable sex differences: "Girls seem superior to boys in nearly every trait, except trustworthiness. Pubertal improvement appears much earlier in girls than in boys."

Conspicuous among the causes that lead to tragedies of youth, Burt notes "grief arising out of the incidents of school life." The application of the social workers' method to school problems, particularly the work of the visiting teacher is in its infancy, even in this country. Burt's cases are another indication that an enormous amount of juvenile misery could be prevented by the presence of a social worker in every elementary school.

The cinema is recognized for what it is, the main source of excitement and of moral education for city children. Burt finds that only mental defectives take the movies seriously enough to imitate the criminal exploits portrayed therein, and only a small proportion of thefts can be traced to stealing to gain money for admittance. In no such direct way does the moving picture commonly demoralize youth. It is in the subtle way of picturing the standards of adult life, action and emotion, cheapening, debasing, distorting adults until they appear in the eyes of young people perpetually bathed in a moral atmosphere of intrigue, jealousy, wild emotionalism and cheap sentimentality. Burt realizes that these exhibitions stimulate children prematurely and confirm them in their opinion that adults are spiritually bankrupt.

On the treatment side the book is sane, conservative and practically helpful. All cases examined have been under supervision for from three to nine or ten years. In 62 per cent no delinquency has recurred. In 38 per cent progress has been satisfactory; 23 per cent are making moderate progress. In only 2 per cent have results been "wholly disappointing." Burt's figures bear witness to the efficacy and wisdom of social treatment for young offenders.

There is an interesting discussion of the English custom of whipping. One out of every four children who are birched returns in less than a month. "Indeed, after this mode of treatment there are more reappearances than after

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

any other." "In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, corporal punishment, however inflicted, is likely to make the incipient transgressor, not more penitent, but more furtive and defiant; and impunity would do less harm." It is difficult then to see why Burt declares "its absolute and entire abolition seems hardly justified," unless he is paying tribute to time-honored precedent and prejudice. One notes with satisfaction that in the Children's Court at Birmingham, where the Cadburys are magistrates, birching has been discarded.

On the whole this book is the most significant work in delinquency that has appeared in England. It is careful, complete and thoroughly humanistic. The point of view of the child is stressed and much of it is written with charm and insight. We might wish that the author was entirely free of the terminology and attitude of the penal court. One is too constantly reminded that the child *is* still facing criminal procedure, *convictions* and *sentences*, and that behavior is still classified as criminal, or "naughty." These words and attitudes are atavistic, if anything is: they are indications that our knowledge is limited and that the deepest secrets of human behavior still elude us. But it is significant that the whole treatment is that of the enlightened educator, rather than the court official, or the statistically-minded scientist, satisfied with affixing the label.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS
Referee of the Juvenile Court, Los Angeles

Child Care, 1925

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION. *Longmans. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS yearbook for 1925 shows improvement over the one issued last year in the analysis and accuracy of its information.

It classifies the material under Marriage, Divorce, etc., Child Welfare, Education, Employment, Delinquency, Legislation, and all the subordinate divisions of the various countries of the world are represented. The book contains, therefore, a large amount of data available for ready reference regarding both governmental and voluntary organizations for child welfare.

The value of such a book must in the last analysis depend upon the accuracy of the picture it presents regarding the provision for child welfare in the various countries, and their principal subdivisions. This accuracy depends not merely upon the care with which certain figures indicating numbers of organizations of different sorts available and the number of children helped have been gathered, but even in larger measure upon the accuracy of a brief presentation of the plan of service available in the various states.

If there were a similarity in plan in our various states, the general introduction for the United States, which contains some valuable subject matter, might have such a statement added to it. But I fear this is quite out of the question, for how can the plan for child-care in New York be intelligently classed with that in Massachusetts or the one in Ohio with the one now in vogue in Indiana?

I fear our British friends responsible for this book do not realize what colorless pictures the accounts in this volume give regarding our various states.

The most important weakness of the book for American readers, and I should suppose even more strongly, for foreign readers, is that it brings out very little in our child welfare

Courtesy of Macmillan Co.

work that we consider distinctive. But aside from this lack there are also some very specific omissions and misinterpretations to which we must call attention.

Compactness of statement has led to error. On p. 436 under Massachusetts is the statement: "The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, subject to parents' or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without consent." Similar statements are found under other states. But in Massachusetts as well as other states where similar provisions obtain, many legal marriages occur between parties of lower ages because the age given as minimum is not actually the minimum allowed by law, provision having been made for obtaining consent for a lower age through appeal to the probate or other courts of the states.

The following is an example of error due to lack of accurate information. We read regarding Texas, "the state is noteworthy among the Southern states for the provision which is made for the care and protection of children." Comparison between states is always dangerous and often odious. In spite of the fact that Texas, which is about five times the size of New York in area, has many excellent private agencies for child welfare, not even its most devoted son or daughter would rightly dare to say that as a state it is noteworthy among the Southern states in child welfare provisions, since it is a well known fact that it is one of the few remaining states that has neither a department of welfare, a children's bureau or any public organizations under other names performing similar services.

The editor clearly uses the term child welfare in a more inclusive sense than is customary in most social work circles in the United States. He almost never uses the term child hygiene, which is applied here to a large part of the editor's facts of child welfare. If that distinction had been made in the text before us much clearness of statement would have been added. This lack of discrimination led to a glaringly inadequate statement for Tennessee. On p. 472 we read "Responsibility for child welfare work is divided between the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene which deals with the child from birth up to six years of age, and the Division of Rural Sanitation which deals with the school child." As it stands, the information is wholly misleading.

The book reads as if the facts have come from many different sources, often uninformed, and then had been edited by one not familiar with the features which make some of our experiments in public and private service genuine landmarks of progress in the field of child welfare.

The American reader will get little of value from the American section; we do not know how much value he can get from the rest.

C. C. CARSTENS
Child Welfare League of America

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Religion—Which Way?

THE RELIGION OF YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW, *by Kirsopp Lake. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 183 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CHURCH OF THE SPIRIT, *by Francis G. Peabody. Macmillan Co. 208 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

BEST SERMONS, 1925. *Edited by Joseph Fort Newton. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 337 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

SERMONS OF A CHEMIST, *by Edwin E. Slosson. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 319 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SOME OPEN WAYS TO GOD, *by Walter Russell Bowie. Charles Scribner's Sons. 235 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM REED HUNTINGTON, *by John Wallace Suter. Century Co. 549 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CAN A MAN BE A CHRISTIAN TODAY? *by William Louis Poteat. University of North Carolina Press. 110 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THROUGH SCIENCE TO GOD, *by Floyd L. Darrow. Bobbs Merrill Co. 309 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HUMAN NATURE AND THE GOSPEL, *by William Lyon Phelps. Charles Scribner's Sons. 301 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN INSTITUTIONS, *by Philo W. Sprague. Fleming H. Revell Co. 185 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HIS RELIGION AND HERS, *by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Century Co. 330 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CHRISTIAN RENAISSANCE, *by Albert Hyma. Century Co. 501 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

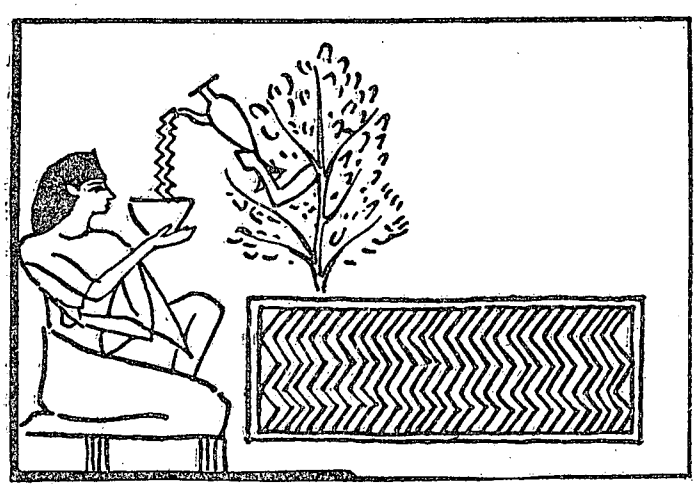
IN this rather motley array of recent ideas about religion one finds three major trends. Taken together, they may not unfairly be regarded as a sort of composite signpost indicating the direction of current developments in religious life and thought.

The first trend, and the one which is most clearly indicated, is toward a reconciliation of religious experience with the methods and results of modern science.

The second is in the direction of a growing concern with the bearing of Christian teaching upon the great social issues of the day.

A third unmistakable trend points toward a greater unity among the organized forces of religion.

Of the authors who are trying to rethink Christian theology in the light of the fresh knowledge and the new point of view that science has brought to us, few are more upsetting to one's complacency than Kirsopp Lake. In The Religion of Yesterday and Tomorrow, he frankly declares that the controversy over the meaning of Christianity today is putting it in grave jeopardy. He makes no concealment of his fears lest "the churches have their intellectual housecleaning too late, so that the generation now growing up will turn its back on all organized forms of Christianity." The result, in that event, he believes would be "the gradual emergence of a new form of organized religion which probably would not call itself Christianity," but which would represent all that is best in the Christianity of today.



From The Migration of Symbols by Donald A. Mackenzie. Alfred A. Knopf.

The soul drawing nourishment from the Tree of Life in the sky world

The groups which Professor Lake sees in the present arena of conflict are not to be described quite so simply as fundamentalist and modernist. More accurately there are three distinct parties: the "fundamentalist," holding rigidly to all the traditional doctrines on the authority of infallible Scripture, the "experimentalist," regarding the laboratory method as the avenue to all knowledge, in religion as elsewhere, and the "institutionalist," anxious to preserve the Church as a "going concern," and trying to emphasize an underlying unity between the divergent parties. With such a "middle-of-the-reader" the professor has slight patience.

Nor would any man of intellectual integrity have much respect for the institutionalist, if we are to mean by the term only the man who is concerned with the church for its own sake. Many a man, however, whom Professor Lake would unhesitatingly classify as an institutionalist, has a far deeper view of things than this. His mediating position is not at all due to a spirit of easy-going compromise, but to a conviction that the current thological controversy is missing the real heart and core of Christianity. He conceives religion neither in terms of conversative dogma nor the denial of it, but in terms of spirit and purpose and motive. He has his gaze focussed on a great cause to be served by the church—the building of the friendly and brotherly society that Jesus called the Kingdom of God. He is not so much occupied with getting men to believe something about Jesus (whether orthodox or otherwise) as in getting them to unite in the fellowship of those who will truly undertake a great adventure with Jesus. Hence his interest in the Church as a "going concern."

Professor Francis G. Peabody, who walks in the same academic cloisters as Professor Lake, reveals a rather sturdier faith in the future of the Church. In The Church of the Spirit he writes with deep insight of the fundamental cleavage between those who are primarily concerned with Christianity as an institution and those who find its essential meaning in a certain attitude toward life. With dogmatic Christianity, expressing itself in a church authority, he has no more sympathy than Professor Lake; for the Church of the Spirit, as the free fellowship of those in every age who have had a first-hand experience of God, he has the highest of hopes.

W. L. Poteat, approaching the relations of religion and science primarily as a religious teacher, finds no final conflict between the two, although the need to revise or restate some of the doctrines from a pre-scientific age goes without saying. Edwin E. Slosson, approaching the same question from the angle of the scientist, turns preacher in showing how modern conceptions of the physical sciences lend themselves to a spiritual conception of the universe. Floyd Darrow also tries to popularize the idea that through science one may come to God, describing scientific discoveries as revelations of the Divine Immanence. Professor William Lyon Phelps, in a volume which has much literary charm but which does not penetrate very deeply into any of our religious problems, emphasizes an appreciation of the New Testament as an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

interpretation of human life, insisting that botany is not so important as flowers, nor views about the Bible and religion as important as the Bible and religious life.

The interest in the relation of the Church to problems of social relationships is revealed in the pulpit utterances which are gathered in Best Sermons, 1925. In such sermons as Bishop McConnell's we see the spirit of prophecy breaking loose and dealing in a vital and powerful way with contemporary social problems. The fact that the youngest minister in the group, Harold Phillips, addresses himself to the Church's part in creating a better social and international order, lends encouragement to the hope that, through the new generation of preachers, the Church is going to play a vital role in social rebuilding.

A more systematic discussion of this interest is found in Philo W. Sprague's The Influence of Christianity on Fundamental Institutions. While contributing little that is new or original, it presents a well-balanced summary of the ways in which Christianity is making itself felt as a social force. The failure of the Church to deal in an effective way with the improvement of the race is attributed by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in His Religion and Hers, to masculine domination in organized religion. In a rather exaggerated and unconvincing fashion, she maintains the thesis that the preoccupation of religion with death and the future life has been chiefly due to the influence of the male, who, she insists, as "a hunter and fighter" sees in death the impressive phenomenon of life, while the woman regarding birth as the thing of great moment, so has an outlook much more in line with social progress.

The interest in larger unity among the churches comes to clearest expression in The Life and Letters of William Reed Huntington. To this gifted leader in the religious life of New York of a generation ago the commanding consideration was to secure a Church that would be more truly an expression of the spiritual oneness underlying the many church organizations. How the sense of need for unity has grown during the two decades that have elapsed since his death is revealed in not a few of the sermons in the collection already referred to. Especially notable is the "layman's sermon" by Glenn Frank, who does not hesitate to say that Protestantism must soon attain to greater unity or else exert a steadily waning influence. This volume is itself significant of a new spirit of appreciation of other forms of religion than our own in including (although compiled by a Protestant) sermons by both Roman Catholics and Jews.

The perennial interest in personal religion, and more particularly in the mystical aspects of life, finds voice repeatedly in the Best Sermons and, more fully, in two of the volumes under review. The Christian Renaissance is a painstaking historical study of the movement in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries known as the *Devotio Moderna*. In this mystical movement the author finds forces at work which profoundly influenced both the Protestant and the Catholic Reformations. In Some Open Ways to God the present rector of Grace Church, New York, discusses the abiding power of religion and is remarkably successful in making the sense of God appear as still a valid and supremely vital experience. Most important of all, Mr. Bowie no longer sets the "social gospel" and "the gospel for the individual" over against each other, but arrives at a convincing synthesis of these two aspects of religious life.

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT.

Missions Mapped

WORLD MISSIONARY ATLAS. *Institute of Social & Religious Research. 251 pp. Price $10.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE catastrophic collapse of the Inter-Church World Movement frightened many progressives into believing that interdenominational cooperation was impossible. Such fears are allayed by a score of agencies and organized efforts perpetuating the work of the Inter-Church.

Notable among these is The Institute of Social and Religious Research with offices at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York city, whose work in the field of survey and investigation is as comprehensive and scientific as that of any world-marketed business corporation. Its World Missionary Atlas is a compendium of detailed information seeming to cover every square mile of the earth's surface. The exactitude of its minutiae and the comprehensiveness of its scope would be unbelievable to those who think of the missionary movement as a scattered sporadic effort by religious fanatics and ineffectives (such as depicted in Rain and White Cargo).

The volume is also of value to the student of political conditions, commercial possibilities, ethic cultures and national folkways. The effects of climate, trade conditions, topography, social customs, industrial possibilities, rise of self-government, political tendencies among natives, policies of ruling nations, under-developed races, health and sanitation, status of women, mixed racial strains and post war changes are all considered under General Descriptive Notes.

The volume has over two hundred large atlas pages. Each area is mapped on as large a scale as practical. In its use of keys to coloring, linear scales, insets and general technique, the workmanship is equal to that of the best atlas of a commercial publishing house. Two of its editors, Beach and Bartholomew, are F. R. G. S., the latter of the Edinburgh Geographical Institute.

Publications like this imply that if mission work is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Perhaps the push of this gigantic world enterprise during a century has had something to do with making possible the spirit of Locarno today.

At any rate, this book is an adornment to any library and will command frequent consultation by all world-citizens who are increasing in number, even in self-sufficient America.

ALBERT C. THOMAS

Drawn by H. M. Bateman, A Book of Nonsense Verse. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SHIPWRECK

An appropriate decoration for a volume dedicated to Noah as "the first maker of Nonsense rhymes"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reading in Social Problems

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *by Walter G. Beach. Houghton Mifflin. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL POLICY, *edited by James Ford. Ginn. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROBLEMS OF CITIZENSHIP, *by H. Baker-Crothers and Ruth A. Hudnut. Henry Holt. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ART OF HELPING PEOPLE OUT OF TROUBLE, *by Karl DeSchweinitz. Houghton Mifflin. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC WELFARE, *by Howard W. Odum and D. W. Willard. University of North Carolina Press. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FARMER AND HIS COMMUNITY, *by Dwight Sanderson. Harcourt, Brace. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN SOCIETY, *by Franklin H. Giddings. University of North Carolina Press. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Reading with a Purpose

THE American Library Association has been performing an excellent function in its series of small books, Reading with a Purpose, which now cover the fields of Biology, English Literature, Sociology and Social Problems, Economics, Music, Physical Sciences, Psychology and Philosophy, and several other generalized treatments, and which provide inquiring minds with introductory outlooks and with reading lists that offer real highways into the heart of these several realms. *Other titles in this series will be announced from time to time.

Here there is space to consider but one of the books, Sociology and Social Problems, by Howard W. Odum. Professor Odum deals with the following questions: Why study sociology? Why do we need social science? What is the place of sociology in the social sciences? What are "social problems"? Does the study of sociology mean anything for citizenship? Does sociology throw any light on institutions? What is the significance of the conflict between the individual and the group, or the community, in the modern world? Are conflicts of ideals unavoidable? What is meant by social research? What are the fields of social research that are open to the student? Where are source materials to be found? What will such sociological studies do to the student, or for the student? What books are the best available to the general reader in these fields?

With respect to this last question, of course, there would be but little agreement of opinion among sociologists. The amount of material is very great, and selections must be made. Professor Odum's selections are admirable. They are listed in the box at the head of this column.

*The A. L. A. books—of which this is a sample bill of fare—may be secured of the A. L. A. 86 East Randolph St., Chicago, or postpaid of The Survey for 35 cents apiece, paper; 50 cents, in cloth.

Cramping Christianity

THE SURVIVAL VALUE OF CHRISTIANITY, *by John Moffatt Mecklin. Harcourt, Brace and Company. 260 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR MECKLIN surveys the movement called Fundamentalism with its organized opposition to the teaching of evolution, and its threatened destruction of religious and academic freedom. Fundamentalism, so he contends, is more than the religion of Babbitts, more than a posthumous revival of issues settled long ago, more than an attempt to control Protestant denominations. To him "it is a revolt of traditional Protestant orthodoxy against the spirit of modern culture." The organized opposition of Fundamentalism is due to a misunderstanding of the purpose of science and religion. "Science," so Mr. Mecklin asserts, "accounts for the facts of life, for the world of external or objective reality. Religion, on the other hand, ministers to inner or subjective emotional needs, satisfies inner or subjective aspirations." The two should never mix.

If Fundamentalists would follow the suggestions of this author, which they will not do, such social anachronisms as Anti-Evolutionism with its war on academic freedom and theological reconstruction; and the Ku Klux Klan with its religious, racial and national bigotry, would be impossible. But, on the other hand, he narrows down the content of Christianity to an irreducible minimum that deprives it of its vitality. His contention that no minister who accepts the teaching of modern science and philosophy can honestly remain in the ministry does violence to the facts; while his assertion "that religion cannot be trusted as a principle of social control" ignores the fact that the progressive wing of Protestant Christianity not only has a social program, but that it proved during the steel strike that it is capable of functioning for social uplift. His distinction between fact and fiction is overworked and entirely too negative.

Fundamentalism and such vitiated ultra-liberalism as this will both pass away. Neither one expresses the truth about Christianity.

HAL E. NORTON

A Publicity Hand Book

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLICITY, *by Glenn C. Quiett and Ralph D. Casey. D. Appleton and Company. 420 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"PRINCIPLES of Publicity" is a practical, sincere and well written hand book. It is not, like several earlier books on publicity, an effort to sell the services of public relations experts.

The first half of the book is devoted to methods of informing the public through the press, pamphlets, house organs, motion pictures and exhibits; the second half applies this general information to a series of special fields, namely, business, schools and colleges, churches, and institutional and civic agencies.

The information about technique is sound and helpful and the chapters on newspaper publicity especially are detailed and specific. The student is taken behind the scenes in a newspaper office, and also the printer's shop. He is introduced to the newspaper staff from publisher to reporter, and advised about his relations with each one. A chapter on The Trade Press should be of special interest to those who work in the national field.

The authors have gathered a wealth of examples of news stories and other publicity material. Much of the material is offered as samples without helpful comments by the authors. The almost total absence of footnotes or of other means of crediting quotations to their sources seems unfortunate.

It is not easy to organize the material in a book of this kind economically and for the greatest convenience of the reader. The authors have perhaps used the most suitable form for a book which attempts to cover the use of publicity in so many fields as business, churches and so on. Yet there is inevitably a great deal of repetition in telling how different groups use the same kinds of publicity.

MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Education, Ethics and Sociology

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, *by Knight Dunlap. Williams & Wilkins Co. 261 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

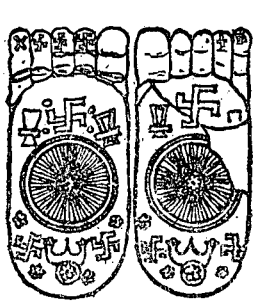
THIS BOOK must be judged according to the author's own specifications. For he states explicitly that it is not intended to be comprehensive or systematic; that the material drawn upon is not sharply differentiated as between the other social sciences and psychology; and that his method of treatment is dogmatic. In short, the text apparently is the outgrowth of the author's own instructional work in this subject, in the course of which he has been more interested in stimulating critical analysis of many current topics than he has been in reaching any explicit conclusions. In comparison with such books as Ewer's Applied Psychology and Allport's Social Psychology the book will probably not seem so available for the usual psychology course. But its sociological emphasis and discussion will prove provocative to those who have read widely in the field. For the introductory student a more systematic and elementary discussion would seem desirable. O. T.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE, *by Edith Lillian Smith. Houghton Mifflin Co. 341 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INTENDED to be read by boys and girls, this interesting book can also be used in grammar schools or junior high schools which have time for laboratory experiments and field trips. (Equipment is not necessary.) The material is treated by seasons, with worthwhile things to see and do indoors and out. The reader is first given a little information on each subject and then shown how to observe or make it himself. The book also tells in detail how to make the apparatus for each experiment at very small cost. H.O.L.

COUNTRY LIFE IN SOUTH CHINA, *by Daniel H. Kulp, Jr. Teachers College, Columbia University (Bureau of Publications). 367 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHINA is a land of mystery to the provincial American. Its life is organized on lines so diverse from our own that we who know only our own can only think that such differences must have been devised for some ulterior purpose. We have rationalized our position by imputing to the Chinese many insidious motives and hidden skills. In some ways, banditry would seem to be one of the least of these insidious characteristics. But the more we know of the real life of China, the more "normal" it reveals itself to be. There are differences, of course; but we are just as different from them as they are from us: which one, then, is really different? Mr. Kulp's study, based on years of actual residence in South China, helps to answer the question. He shows that a Chinese village lives its life like any other village of the same general level of culture in any part of the world. It has health problems, racial problems, economic problems, family problems, group problems, educational problems, art problems, recreational problems, religious problems, and problems of the relationships of the individual to the community, especially in these modern times. The clue to the interpretation of Chinese life is found in the organization of the family unit, just as the clue to an understanding of our own life may be found in the organization of our industry. If the future of world order is to be settled on the Pacific, we shall need to understand our neighbors to the West. This book—on "the sociology of familism"—should prove to be one of the most important helps to that desirable understanding. J. K. H.



From The Migration of Symbols by Donald Mackenzie. Knopf.

Footprints of Buddha

CHAPTERS IN SOCIAL HISTORY, *by Henry S. Spalding, S. J. D. C. Heath & Co. 457 pp. Illustrated. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN OLD GRUDGE against The Survey serves as an apologia for this book in defence of the Middle Ages. It seems that in 1916 we reproduced a picture of a gibbet cap, an iron used for torturing prisoners, and ascribed to it medieval origin. This instrument, in fact, originated in Scotland at the end of the sixteenth century; but in spite of repeated requests, Father Spalding could not get the writer of the article to publish a correction—a slight difference in dates seemed unimportant. (We have learned better, Father Spalding!) In fact, there is more of libel on the Middle Ages in textbooks commonly regarded as objective than most people are aware of. Even when the editing is done in a spirit of fairness, insufficient allowance is frequently made for the impurity of the sources. Hence, a corrective history, such as the present, while of course it can make no claim to objectivity either, has distinct value—especially if used in Protestant schools and colleges. To these may be recommended especially also the chapters on the social effects of the reformation, a subject about which there has been much soft-pedaling among Protestant writers, and the description of the great civilizing work of the Catholic missions with which the average reader is far too little acquainted. The book contains many descriptive quotations from original sources and is well written.

From The Migration of Symbols by Donald Mackenzie. Knopf.

Japanese Buddha with eight swastikas on pedestal

THE PRE-SCHOOL AGE, *by Minnie Watson Kamm. Little, Brown & Co. 261 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SUB-TITLE, A Mother's Guide to A Child's Occupation, is fairly descriptive of the contents of this book. It is a somewhat rambling and informal discussion of a multitude of topics without any systematic outline of the psychology of the pre-school age. There are half a dozen chapters, one devoted to each year of life, and subjects like the following are discussed: rattles, Froebel's gifts, dolls, balls, Montessori apparatus, paper cutting, gymnastic exercise, mother's flower garden, numbers, music in the home and mental tests. The book is in no sense a contribution to knowledge of the subject. There are, however, some interesting references and illustrations of the toys of children of primitive people and the discussions frequently contain concrete suggestions of practical value.

Other Books Received

IF LINCOLN WERE HERE, *by John W. Hill. Putnams. 85 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this book, Frank O. Lowden tells the world that Darwin was responsible for the world war; but that the Allies, by nourishing their souls on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (doubtless in the same secrecy in which they wrote certain treaties), were able to win the war. John Hays Hammond further explains that Lincoln would have opposed the organization of a railway employes' union. Chauncey M. Depew tells us that Lincoln could have reconciled fundamentalism and modernism. And John W. Hill, himself, reveals the fact that Lincoln would have agreed with the said John W. Hill in every minutest detail of opinion. It must be wonderful to be omniscient. According to most accounts Lincoln was a rather human being. Can't something be done to protect such a man from silly books like this one? J.K.H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From The Migration of Symbols by Donald Mackenzie. Knopf.

Artemis on a spotted antelope

THE MIGRATION OF SYMBOLS, *by Donald A. Mackenzie. Knopf. 219 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is another volume in Knopf's History of Civilization, which will, eventually, include some two hundred titles. Mr. Mackenzie here tells the story of the origins and distribution of certain ancient symbols. He has based his conclusions upon texts, myths and customs which help to explain the outstanding designs which various peoples living in wide areas have favored. Among these designs are the swastika, the winged disc, Trojan whorls, Scottish cross, star-spangled deities, various spirals, solar magatamas, triskelions, and many others. The universal distribution of some of these symbols makes a rather pretty problem for the anthropologists. The misinterpretation of certain symbols and their fallacious applications makes another pretty problem. For example, it would be interesting to find out by what mental process certain bitterly narrow nationalistic Americans have been able to convert to their own uses that most international of all symbols, the swastika. It's almost as if the National Security League should adopt the red flag. This book is full of interesting side-lights upon history and life.

THE CHAIN OF LIFE, *by Lucretia Perry Osborn. Scribners. 189 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE STORY of the earth; and of life from its unknown beginnings to the rise of man into the culture of the stone ages. Mrs. Osborn here translates into popular language the technical writings of her husband, Henry Fairfield Osborn, famous for his work in the field of evolutionary science. Professor Michael Pupin contributes a brief Foreword.

IN THE DAYS OF ALKIBIADES, *by C. E. Robinson. Longmans. 301 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A "RESTORATION" of the life of Athens in those stirring days when Socrates was the center of a bunch of bolsheviks, and Alkibiades was changing his politics every once in a while. "History" was never like this "in the good old days."

ACADEMIC FREEDOM, *by Julia E. Johnson. H. W. Wilson Co. 110 pp. Price 90 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
BIRTH CONTROL, *by Julia E. Johnson. H. W. Wilson Co. 369 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FIRST of these books is a new number in Wilson's Reference Shelf. It contains outlines for a debate, bibliographies and a number of leading arguments published by representative advocates of one side or the other in recent years. The second is in the Handbook Series, and gives a very complete bibliography of the subject, with selected articles covering the whole field.

CHOICE RECEIPTS, *by Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Houghton Mifflin Co. 219 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ESSENCE of the domestic wisdom of New England (Long may she wave!) but lacking the one thing that made New England great—the recipe for pumpkin pie. *Oh, Tempora! Oh, Mores!* J.K.H.

OLD SANTA FE, *by Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Santa Fé New Mexican Publishing Corporation. 488 pp. (Subscription Edition).*

THE STORY of New Mexico's ancient capital, told out of the original documents, and dedicated "to the memory of the Pioneers, Spanish, Mexican and American."

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH, *by Sisley Huddleston. Scribners. 348 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN interpretation of the changes of the last fifteen years in France and a defence of the French by a newspaper man long resident in Paris.

THE STATISTICAL WORK OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, *by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. Johns Hopkins Press. 574 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is an effort to present to the public what the national government has done, of a statistical character, and where the materials can be found. An enormously important store house of information about information that has been developed by governmental agencies in all social fields.

THE STORY OF DURHAM, *by William K. Boyd. Duke University Press. 345 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DURHAM, N. C., is on the map. An eighty-million-dollar school would put any city on the map. Durham occupies an interesting position in the South—between the Old and the New. No other city in the country—of Durham's size—has such resources. If money can secure brains, Durham will be the intellectual leader of the New South. But if money can do nothing but *purchase* brains . . .

A BOOK OF NONSENSE VERSE, *by Langford Reed. Putnams. 159 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is much nonsense. Too much, perhaps; for it palls a bit on the way through. But taken in small doses, it does very well. The pictures by H. M. Bateman help a lot.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA, *Its Parks and Playgrounds, edited by John Francis Kane. Published by Resorts and Playgrounds of America, 51 East 42 Street, New York. 521 pp. Price $15.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE are more than five hundred pages of print and pictures, both in white and black and in amazing colors. In this book one can travel vicariously through all our national parks, east and west, north and south, and get a real sense of the bigness of the out-of-doors that is in America. Anyone contemplating a trip round about the country will here find something a bit more informing than are most railroad time tables. The pictures themselves will make one sit up nights. But anyone who wants to keep to the straight and narrow east had better let this book alone: a few dips into it and there will never be the same old complacencies again. To those who want to go west and can't afford it, this is the best substitute. A few dollars will bring a real sense of the illimitable spaces and intense colorfulness of that part of the world.

SELECTED POEMS, *by Austin Dobson. Oxford University Press. 244 pp. Price 80c postpaid of The Survey.*
TYPEE, *by Herman Melville. Oxford University Press. 338 pp. Price 80c postpaid of The Survey.*
THE BLACK CARGO, *by J. P. Marquand. Charles Scribner's Sons. 270 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
UNDER THE LEVEE, *by E. Earl Sparling. Charles Scribner's Sons. 290 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
GETTING THE NEWS, *by William S. Maulsby. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 310 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
DOMINION, *by John Presland. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 312 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
VONDEL, *by A. J. Barnouw. Charles Scribner's Sons. 227 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE COMPLETE LIMERICK BOOK, *by Langford Reed. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 154 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
CHRONICLES OF THE GARDEN, *by Mrs. Francis King. Charles Scribner's Sons. 276 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

The Winnetka Book List

TO THE EDITOR: The Winnetka Graded List, heralded as a scientific survey, and reviewed in The Survey for Jan. 15, 1926, "is the outcome," the authors state, "of an attempt to find out what books are being read and enjoyed by children and the age and degree of reading ability necessary for the children's enjoyment of these books."

Not content with these objectives the authors leaped to the assumption that the study could be used as a guide to the "intelligent selection" of children's books by the children themselves, by parents, teachers and librarians.

Because the findings of the survey are contrary to the experience and experimentation of children's librarians, not only in children's rooms but in close cooperation with public schools, we submitted the book to two specialists in statistical and scientific survey for a study of its scientific features. These specialists reported:

1. "The Winnetka Graded Book list is an interesting, if not convincing attempt to apply the statistical method to children's literature.

2. The authors' index of popularity, which they state "shows better than any one factor how widely the book is read and liked," is scientifically indefensible. It was obtained by the extraordinary method of multiplying the number of children liking a book by the number of cities in which it was read. Thus if fifty children in ten cities read one book this index would make it ten times as popular as if the book were read by fifty children in one city.

3. The Winnetka List is superficially plausible in its study of children's liking. The fact that it showed such a high percentage of liking on the children's part, should have made the investigators question their data. The study is almost solely a study of books available to certain children and in no sense tests the child's reading capacity.

4. The authors were familiar with the rule against putting weight on small numbers and omitted all books with less than 25 readers. The soundness of conclusions based on a minimum as small as 25 may be questioned. But to make the conclusions more doubtful both girls and boys were included in the twenty-five. Thus we learn that 67 per cent of the little boys who read Memoirs of a London Doll liked it. As three little boys read it, each little boy represented 33⅓ per cent. Had one little boy changed his vote to "yes," the Memoirs of a London Doll, which was a 95 per cent book for girls would have been a 100 per cent book for boys.

5. It is to be hoped that parents, teachers and librarians will not pass out books to children on the basis of medians, averages and quartiles and more especially on the "index of popularity."

Much has been made of the children's notes. Probably most classrooms and children's rooms in libraries throughout the country have files of such comments. Teachers and librarians have found however that little weight can be given to them because children are rarely spontaneous or exact when writing such comments for adults.

Since the Winnetka list is unsound scientifically, shows a grading contrary to all practical experience and a pathetic lack of knowledge of children's literature and the reactions of children to reading and since some teachers and many laymen may not look beneath the surface of its "science" we feel this statement necessary. We feel it particularly because children's librarians were asked to check submitted lists without being

Social Organization Service

by

Practical Social Administrators

We are equipped to solve your most difficult problems.

We know social agency management, publicity, financing, surveying. Our directors have been successful social work executives since 1909.

We will act as your financial secretary, securing the funds you need and insuring you a dependable financing constituency.

1000 new givers per month secured for a number of organization clients.

SHILLADY AND STUART, Inc.

Social Organization Service

132 West 31st Street

New York City

JOHN R. SHILLADY
ROBERT STUART
Directors

CALL
LONGACRE
2456

There Is an Old Wooden House at Hawthorne

Thirty miles from New York, among Westchester Hills, and we are raising the money to build a proper fireproof home

FOR OUR 50 PENNILESS CANCER PATIENTS

Now at this address.

On Hand in Fund, $154,847.57

Needed, $150,000.00

These sick are in constant danger. Will you help build the new home?

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O.S.D.

Treasurer.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FRESH AIR AND VENTILATION

By C.-E. A. WINSLOW

Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, Chairman New York State Commission on Ventilation

Professor Winslow points out that the mutually substantiating conclusions reached through investigations in the U. S., England and Germany have made a practically new science of ventilation within the past ten years.

His book pays particular attention to the ventilation of school-rooms, and an entire chapter is devoted to the special problem of factory ventilation. For the rest he discusses ventilation in general,—showing how important are the new conceptions of what good ventilation is.

It is a book of exceptional value to the public health officer, engineer, architect or builder, and to any interested in comfort, health and efficiency in office, factory, school and home.

$2.00

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

681 Fifth Avenue **New York**

Challenges Attention!

Disease Prevention

By

H. H. WAITE, M.D.
(University of Nebraska)

A survey of what has been done in the past and a prognostication of the future. For hospitals, boards of health, social workers, and all others interested in the public welfare. ($4.50)

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY
393 Fourth Avenue New York

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets **New York**

Electric Clock System
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue **New York City**

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

given any real idea of the nature of the study. The use of their names in the book without their consent is questionable. Unfortunately, though this was of course unintentional it does give some impression of approval on their part. This approval we doubt any trained children's librarian giving.

LOUISE P. LATIMER, director of work with children,
Public Library, District of Columbia
CLARA W. HUNT, superintendent, children's department
Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELVA S. SMITH, head of Children's Department,
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ALICE M. JORDAN, supervisor of work with children,
Public Library, Boston, Mass.
EMMA R. ENGLE, head of department for children,
Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
GLADYS S. CASE, principal, work with children,
Public Library, Los Angeles, California
CAROLINE BURNITE WALKER, instructor in library service to children,
American Correspondence School for Librarianship
LILLIAN H. SMITH, head of boys and girls division,
Public Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
NINA C. BROTHERTON, principal, Carnegie Library School,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARY S. WILKINSON, supervisor of work with children,
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Michigan

Those Private Duty Nurses

TO THE EDITOR: In regard to your statements in article in the February 15 Survey, which I have just finished reading, thought I would like you to know that always private duty is not even as "rosy" as you have written regarding the hours—seven to seven—and two hours off duty. I am a Boston nurse at present on a case with people who are reputed to be very wealthy. I have been here six weeks and I find I am on duty from 7:30 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—this is twenty-four hour duty, and I generally have to take what time I can get for off time in the day, from one-half to one hour mostly, everyone is so busy and rushed with their own social engagements. My patient has supper at seven, and naturally by the time rest after that for half an hour, evening toilette, alcohol rub and the different little adjustments and accessaries of the night are performed, it is ten before I leave her room, which only gives me that time for rest after I have made my own toilette. I am on call at night once or twice if needed and to make matters worse I was assigned the vacant room next my patient which has a wonderful antique bed with a "tester"; but the bed was not offered to a poor tired nurse to sleep on, that was on duty fifteen hours a day, but a cot at the end of the bed with a poor spring. In cold weather the wind gets under the bedclothes if you only move—you can imagine the rest I get. (The attitude is that nurses can adjust themselves to any conditions.) In fact the poor are more concerned about your comfort than the rich.

I notice the nurses did not add on the registry fees to their expenses also. I don't know how it is in New York. But I'll give you two samples of Boston registries. One is run by a woman who was an attendant before she married a state ward. Now she has a nurses' registry in Brookline. Her charge is $10 a year, with an additional charge of $1 for every case of two nights to one month duration—after this an additional dollar a month as long as you are on, or the fraction over the second month. Another is run by a woman who is not a nurse of any description, and as she never stood at a bedside, or went without sleep, or endured privations of any kind that a nurse has gone through both in training and after, she has no sympathy with a nurse. She talks to you over the phone

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as if you were a dog. One instance—I had a room with a friend of her's—at least she said she would keep me busy if I lived there, which I did. We were not allowed to cook in the house. I was waiting for a case at this particular time ten days. One day I went out to dinner and left my phone number. She called me in the meantime and was positively rude. I asked her how she expected I could sit in without fresh air day after day, week after week, where I could not even make myself a cup of tea (I had a good cry after that). When my years' dues had expired I did not register with her again. I can't see why a woman who was not a nurse herself should be allowed to run a registry for nurses and be in a position to talk and order a nurse in that manner.

I have only written these few lines to you so you would know that private duty is even harder than your article stated. A nurse's comfort, and time is of no consequence. You give—give—give—for the $6 a day you receive, and you must not utter any protest—just be invisible, live in your suitcase, and sometime they even grudge you a place to hang your hat and coat.

KATHARINE F. PATTERSON, R.N.

Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR: In reference to an article in the Mid-monthly for February 15 on Private Life or Private Duty for the R.N. by Mary Ross, I wish to bring a certain point contained therein to your attention. Miss Ross claims that the prevailing price in New York is $6 a day. I have known and have paid *practical* nurses $7 a day and registered nurses $9 a day and have understood that this was a *minimum* charge. This may be of interest to the editor of The Survey and to Miss Ross and I wondered if the nurses made certain deductions from the amount received, although in the instances I mention the nurses received, besides the wages for their daily work, all transportation expense as well as room and board.

SYRIA DI BELLA

New York

A Measuring Stick Questioned

TO THE EDITOR: In the Common Welfare of the January midmonthly you cite the third annual report of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in California State Institutions as an instance of the value of statistics as an aid to social diagnosis. You state that the committee discovered "that 155 Jewish inmates had been committed to state hospitals for the insane from San Francisco while only 84 had gone from Los Angeles." You give as the explanation Dr. Samuel Kohs' belief that the determining difference is the excellence of the work for the mentally afflicted in Los Angeles County. I would like to believe that to be the real reason. But as executive secretary of the committee for the first two years of its existence, and as the "discoverer of these cases" I regret that Dr. Kohs' conclusions are not deducible from the facts and figures.

I do not want to detract from the splendid work done by the psychopathic parole officer in Los Angeles County, for I know only too well the work she is doing. San Francisco, however, has been well organized for years and took care of psychiatric cases long before Los Angeles did. The fact that Los Angeles does not commit insane patients as readily as San Francisco does not begin to account for the great discrepancy in numbers. San Francisco sent Jewish patients to the hospitals of northern California in the 'seventies and 'eighties when that city was a metropolis and Los Angeles was a adobe village. Most of the insane patients at the six state hospitals for the insane in California (as everywhere else), are cases of dementia praecox. These cases are of remarkable longevity. They accumulate.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
School of Social Work
SUMMER INSTITUTES
July 7 to August 18
in
Children's Work
Medical Social Work
Psychiatric Social Work
Psychiatric Method for Family Social Workers
Twenty-third year opens September 15, 1926. Courses leading to the M.S. and B.S. degrees and to the Certificate in Children's Work, Community Work, Family Welfare, Medical Social Work, and Psychiatric Social Work.
Address The Director, 18 Somerset Street, Boston

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration
SUMMER QUARTER
First Term: June 21—July 28
Second Term: July 29—September 3
Case Work, Child Welfare, Public Welfare Administration, Community Organization, Crime and Punishment, Immigration, Statistics, Medical Social Work, Social Psychiatry, and other courses. Undergraduate and unclassified students with adequate experience in social work admitted.
For announcements, apply to Box 77, Faculty Exchange
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Summer Institute
In Family and Child Welfare
Courses in
The Family
Child Welfare
Family Case Work
Case Work with Children
Behavior Problems of Children
Social Work and the School
Social Work in Smaller Communities
A limited number of field work opportunities.
A few scholarships available.
Also, Annual Summer Institute in Public Health Nursing.
July 6 to August 14, 1926
The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work
311 South Juniper Street Philadelphia

HARLEM MECCA OF THE NEW NEGRO
A special number of Survey Graphic, hailed North, East, West and South, as the outstanding achievement of the year in the field of race relations. Splendid teaching material. 50 cents a copy. Very special rates for classroom use. Survey Graphic, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Training School for Jewish Social Work offers a fifteen months' course of graduate study in Jewish Family Case Work, Child Care, Community Centers, Federations and Health Centers.

Several tuition scholarships and maintenance fellowships are available to especially qualified students.

For further information, address the Director,

THE TRAINING SCHOOL
for
JEWISH SOCIAL WORK
(Initiated by the National Conference of Jewish Social Service)
210 WEST 91st STREET NEW YORK CITY

THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Social Economics

COURSES OFFERED

Family Case Work, Child Welfare, Public Health, Social Medicine, Community Problems and Organization, Social Law,, Immigrant Peoples, Nutrition, Social Legislation, Delinquency and Probation, Social Statistics, Influence of Pioneers of Social Work.

Field work training under professional executives.

Psychiatric and General Medical Social Service training given in conjunction with the Social Service Department of The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

College graduates eligible for M.A. degree after completing the two years' course.

For circulars address
MISS THEO JACOBS
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

READ
"Growing up with a city"
By
LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
For sale at all book stores

Apparently Dr. Kohs' conclusion is not based upon the rate of admission to the hospitals per population, but rather on the number of patients now in the hospitals. This accumulation of cases over a long period accounts in largest measure for the great difference between the number of inmates from San Francisco and those from Los Angeles. Which merely reemphasizes that statistics as an aid to diagnosis mean little unless correctly interpreted.

WM. R. BLUMENTHAL
Superintendent Jewish Welfare Federation of Omaha

In Reply

TO THE EDITOR: Limitations of space prohibit a thoroughgoing presentation or discussion of the data upon which our findings, above-mentioned, are based. The influence to which Mr. Blumenthal refers, namely "the accumulation of cases over a long period," was taken into account, but was not found to be of any material importance.

Mr. Blumenthal probably has forgotten that the average (median) hospital life of an inmate in our state hospitals is only one and one-third years; the first quartile is less than three months, and the third quartile is only four and one-third years! Only 7.2 per cent have had a hospital life in excess of nineteen years! In the light of these facts only 23, of the 321 Jewish inmates concerned in this study, may be expected to have attained, or ever will attain, a hospital life in excess of nineteen years, or have been admitted prior to 1905. If we grant that all of these 23 are from San Francisco, and we eliminate them entirely, San Francisco would still be contributing over 50 per cent more to our state hospitals as compared with Los Angeles. This, in spite of the fact, that the Jewish population of Los Angeles is estimated at least 25 per cent to 30 per cent greater than that of San Francisco. Our actual records show that of the 321 Jewish inmates, only 5 have an admission date prior to 1890, all of these from San Francisco and none from Los Angeles.

In his letter, Mr. Blumenthal states that as the "discoverer of these cases" he feels that our "conclusions are not deducible from the facts and figures." In refutation, he presents only the fact that "San Francisco sent Jewish patients to the hospitals in the 'seventies and 'eighties." Our present records contain only five cases with an admission date prior to 1890. And as to "figures"—his own comment is notable by their absence. He is correct in "reemphasizing that statistics as an aid to diagnosis mean little unless correctly interpreted," but he should at least present statistics. There should be no argument as to the "interpretation." His letter abounds with inaccuracies which cannot be pointed out because of space limitation.

Few, if any, conclusions are invulnerable or eternal. The scientific attitude is characterized by a healthy scepticism. As soon as new "facts and figures" will be presented, incorrect conclusions will be modified. Mr. Blumenthal's contribution, however, throws no new light on the subject, in spite of his strictures on that score.

S. C. KOHS
Executive Director Jewish Federation of Oakland, Cal.

The British Coal Commission Reports

(*Continued from page* 73)

clear social gain. They see in it grave social dangers, and find no advantages which could not be obtained in other ways. They propose that "the error which was made in times past, in allowing the ownership of the coal to fall into private hands, should be retrieved. The mineral should be acquired by the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

state—by purchase where it has a market value, by a declaration of state ownership in the case of unproved coal, or coal at deep levels, which has now no market." A coal commission should be appointed to acquire and administer the mineral property.

2. The organization of collective selling, the abolition of the middleman, and the giving of power to municipalities for the selling of coal.

3. A closer connection of mining with allied industries should be promoted—including especially the creation of electrical power. (The recommendations in this section of the report follow closely the lines of the national Coal and Power project devised a year or two ago by the Lloyd George Liberals.)

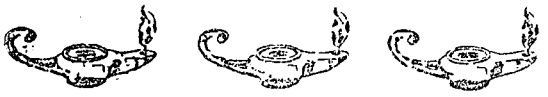
4. The principle of the recent wage-agreements is sound, but amendments are needed in the method of ascertaining the proceeds of the industry for the fixing of wages.

5. The standard working day, now on an average of 7½ hours underground, should remain unaltered. The multiple shift system should be extended.

6. Wages and subsidy. The hard economic conditions of the moment remain to be faced. The dominant fact is that, in the last quarter of 1925, if the government subsidy be excluded, 73 per cent of the coal was produced at a loss. "The subsidy should stop at the end of its authorized term (April 30, 1926), and should never be repeated." If the present hours are to be retained, a revision of the "minimum percentage additions to standard rates of wages," fixed in 1924 at a time of temporary prosperity, is, in the opinion of the commission, indispensable. This would involve the sacrifice of the percentage addition by the higher-paid miners, the hewers. "A disaster is impending over the industry, and the immediate reduction of working costs that can be effected in this way, and in this way alone, is essential to save it. The minimum percentage is not a minimum wage, in the usual sense of that term. The wages of the lowest-paid men will be safeguarded by a continuance of the system of subsistence allowances."

THE first aim of the commission was to produce a document upon which the Conservative Government could legislate. It is impossible as yet to say whether this has been done. The most urgent and perilous of all the questions raised by the report is that of the subsidy. It cannot be indefinitely continued on the present basis, but, equally, it cannot be ended now, as the commission recommends, without reference to the hard realities of the situation today and of whatever national policy may be adopted tomorrow. That would be to plunge the industry and the country into catastrophe. British opinion on the report, needless to say, is all shades—between the consternation of the tory diehards over proposals that to them threaten the end of all things, and the horror provoked in the labor press by the proposal to stop the subsidy and bring down the wages scale. Progressive conservatives like J. L. Garvin of the *Observer* contend that the commission has met three-fourths of the miners' case. It would be more accurate to say that it has conceded three-fourths of the case upon the facts and the argument, but that in its constructive scheme it has not gone more than halfway towards the kind of settlement that the miners' unions would be prepared to accept. At the present critical moment nothing would seem to be more certain than that the stoppage of the subsidy would mean war on the coalfields, in which the miners would have the support of the labor unions as a whole. But Stanley Baldwin is prime minister.

That being so, we may perhaps take it for granted that the subsidy will, in one form or another, be continued.



THE Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter sessions which constitute the school year, are of about equal length. The Summer Quarter, beginning June twenty-first, is divided into two terms:

Term A—June 21st to July 29th
Term B—July 30th to Sept. 1st

An application form for admission to the Summer Quarter will be mailed upon request.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

The Smith College for Social work operates in two successive sessions separated by a period of nine months supervised intensive field work, during which each student is assigned to some social agency and continues her theoretical work under the direction of the School. The School emphasizes the application of modern social psychiatry and the psychiatric point of view in the preparation for case work in psychopathic hospitals, general hospitals, child guidance and child habit clinics, schools, juvenile courts, and other fields of social work.

The class entering July 1926 will be limited to about thirty-five students. Until May 15, five places will be reserved for graduates of Smith College.

A summer course of eight weeks is open to experienced social workers. This course is designed for workers who wish to increase their theoretical knowledge, to study recent developments in the field of social work and to obtain a fresh point of view in regard to problems of personality and possibility of individual adjustment through the application of psychiatry and mental hygiene.

In 1926 twenty students will be received. Until May 15, five places will be reserved for workers in the American Red Cross.

A six weeks course is open to teachers and school deans. This course consists of a special seminar conducted by an experienced school dean, together with lectures, discussions and seminars leading to an understanding of problems of personality and behavior as appearing in schools.

Eight Fellowships of $1,200 each are open to college graduates who have had some experience in social work, scholarships paying part maintenance, and interneships, paying full maintenance are also available.

For information and catalog address

THE DIRECTOR
College Hall 8, Northampton, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why HARPERS Magazine Has Gained Over 40,000 New Readers

The new Harpers Magazine's astonishing increase in circulation of 65% since September is due to nothing more or less than the material it publishes. Not only does it offer you brilliant and authoritative writing, but subjects and points of view about which intelligent readers naturally feel strongly.

A man said the other day, "It seems to me I never go out to dinner or drop in at the club that I don't run into a discussion about something in Harpers."

And why not! People aren't going to take Dr. Fosdick calmly—nor "Thunder on the Left"; and from all over the country, echoes still come from tremendous arguments over Ex-President Hadley's "Law Making and Law Enforcement"; Bruce Bliven's "Great Coolidge Mystery"; Dr. Joseph Collins' "Childish Americans."

Special Introductory Offer

5 Months *for only* **$1.00**

We are now making, for a limited time, a special introductory offer to those who do not already know the vigorous youthful personality of the new Harper's Magazine—five months for only one dollar instead of the regular price of $4.00 yearly. This is a remarkable opportunity which may be withdrawn at any time. Send in the coupon below with one dollar and your subscription will begin with

The APRIL Number

Science and the Future, ... *Julian Huxley*
The Anatomy of Jazz, ... *Don Knowlton*
John Henry Won't Talk Politics, . . *Duncan Aikman*
The Crime Against the West, . . *Struthers Burt*
Notes on Women in Business, . *Helen Woodward*
What Shall We Educate For? . . *Bertrand Russell*
Impatience on a Monument, . . . *H. G. Dwight*
Buttercup Days, *A Christopher Robin Poem*, *A. A. Milne*
Stories: *Charles Caldwell Dobie* . *Ben Ames Williams and H. M. Tomlinson*

For a Limited Time — in Other Words, Cut This Coupon TODAY

HARPERS MAGAZINE, 49 EAST 33 STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. G

I am enclosing one dollar. Please enter my subscription for five months to begin with the April issue.

NAME..... ADDRESS .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Concerning PARENTS

A SYMPOSIUM ON PRESENT DAY PARENTHOOD

The following papers, presented last October before a conference in New York, held under the auspices of the Child Study Association of America, make up the volume.

PART I: THE FAMILY OF TODAY

1. New Relations of Men and Women as Family Members. By Beatrice M. Hinkle, M. D.
2. The Mother in the Present-Day Home. By Ethel Puffer Howes, Ph. D.
3. The Father in the Present-Day Home. By Elton G. Mayo.

PART II: THE FAMILY AND THE COMMUNITY

1. The Nursery School: A Response to New Needs. By Helen T. Wooley, Ph. D.
2. Getting Away from the Family: The Adolescent and His Life Plans. By Leta S. Hollingworth, Ph. D.
3. The Family as Coordinator of Community Forces. By Ernest R. Groves, Ph. D.

PART III: PARENTS AND THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY

1. The Importance of the Early Years. By Dr. D. A. Thom.
2. From Childhood to Youth. By Marion E. Kenworthy, M. D.
3. Confronting the World—The Adjustments of Later Adolescence. By Frankwood E. Williams, M. D.

PART IV: TEACHERS AND THE CHANGING EDUCATION

1. Training Teachers to See the Whole Child. By Francis Mitchell Froehlicher.
2. The Individual in the Group. By W. T. Root, Ph. D.
3. Newer Meanings of Discipline. By William Heard Kilpatrick, Ph. D.

WHAT should concern parents more than themselves?

This may sound like a riddle. But the answer is plain. Neither childen nor more children, health, wealth, nor happiness should be as constantly their concern as the problem of themselves—as parents.

Before science was heard of the influence of father and mother was regarded as a decisive element in child-formation. But it remained for the researches of modern psychology to demonstrate how complete and inescapable parental responsibility really is.

Parents of the future will simply have to take as much scientific interest in their own conduct as they do in their children's diet. Until then, school and society will go on wrestling against great odds with hordes of mentally rickety youngsters, many of them incurably handicapped.

There is today abundant knowledge to instruct parents in the rudiments of their jobs. Like all science, it is far from complete, but endless ills can be avoided by the intelligent application of what we already know.

The purpose of this book, the tenth in the *New Republic Series* of DOLLAR BOOKS, is to increase the usefulness of this knowledge by making a very valuable selection of it available to parents who are concerned and to those who are concerned about parents. Price $1.00, 300 pages, bound in soft green covers.

PART V: LEISURE AND EDUCATION

1. Youth and Play-Time. By Miriam Van Waters.
2. The Effect of Machine-Made Recreation on Family Life. By John M. Cooper, Ph. D.
3. Vacations as Educational Opportunities. By Mrs. Henry Moskowitz.

PART VI: THE PARENTS' OUTLOOK ON LIFE

1. Is Religion Uniting or Separating Us? By George A. Coe, Ph. D.
2. Parents, the Constant and Inevitable Educators of Their Children. By Anna Garlin Spencer.
3. Freedom for the Child—What Does It Mean? By Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

A DOLLAR BILL attached to this blank and sent to NEW REPUBLIC, INC., 421 West 21st Street, New York, will bring you post paid a copy of *Concerning Parents.*

Name .....

Address .....

In full .....

(Complete list of DOLLAR BOOKS on request.)

S-4-15

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Why of Vacations

IF I were to classify the attitudes struck by various friends of mine—employes and employers of social work, when the question of vacation was broached and if I were permitted sufficient lee-way in the description so as to include a dash of imagination, I should picture them as follows:

1. A sparkling, glowing eye, a vision of things to do, people to play with, places to see.

2. A righteous squaring of Puritan shoulders, a consciousness of justice to the contributors, fair play to the clients, proper reward for the worker, encouragement for the industrious.

3. A generous smile and a shrug; let's give our workers all we can. It is nice to give something. Here's a chance to give at comparatively low cost and with considerable personal returns in loyalty and popularity.

There is also a fourth attitude, perhaps not so clear as these others and mixed in with one or two of them. It is the shrewd business attitude—that of the investor: a certain amount of money and a certain amount of time in vacation will bring a certain amount of efficiency for service, and greater loyalty to the institution.

I am sure that all of the four attitudes are common and all of them help to determine the vacation policies of an organization. The four reactions, however, do not tell the entire story and I have serious doubts as to whether any set of principles on which vacations are granted really represent the truth unless they give adequate recognition to the different interests that are involved in the matter of vacations.

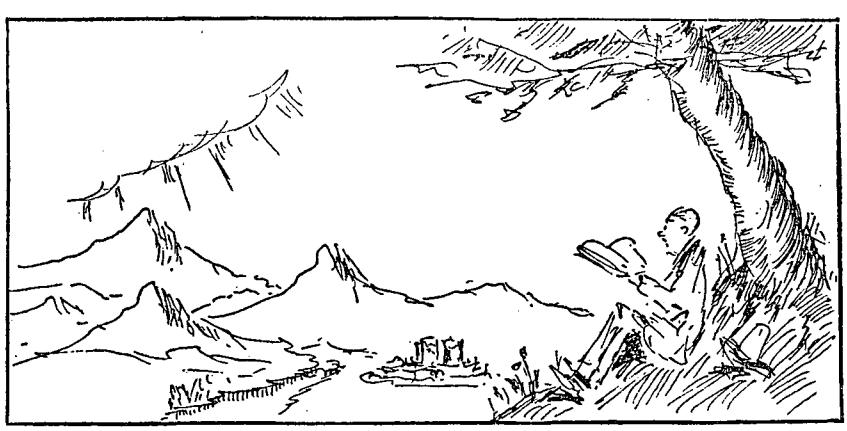
When difficulties do arise they occur generally in connection with changes of position, when regulations or so-called principles underlying vacations of one agency do not fit those of another or where they fit each other so well that they do not suit the worker. For example, the principle laid down for the more detailed regulations on vacations in the American Association of Social Workers' office reads as follows: "Vacations are for the purpose of rest, recreation and recuperation from previous work and preparation for the year's work to follow." The statement makes no commitment concerning the question. Previous work where? In the same agency or in another? The year's work to follow where? In the same agency or elsewhere? Interpretations are likely to be varied.

Any able-bodied and healthy-minded individual who has ever had a vacation wants a vacation for the things that he does with it. Such a person looks forward to a vacation because of its contents. There are a good many people in social work as in other callings whose choice of a position is very much influenced by the amount and nature of vacations granted—and these are not necessarily the triflers.

There is general agreement that an annual vacation is necessary to the health of those in positions that require mental effort. Granting that such a vacation or rest is necessary for health and by way of health for efficiency and endurance, the next question would be to whose interest is it that the worker have and retain good health? Barring the worker himself, we may take for granted that the interest is that of the employer.

It is perfectly clear that in the interest of the agency in whose employ a worker happens to be at any given time, a vacation so ordered as to make for continued efficiency is the most effective. If this be the only reason there is little more to be said: Give as much as you have to or as will lead to the highest efficiency and make conditions stern enough so that the benefit of vacations will always be reaped by the employing agency giving the vacation. In such a case it makes no difference whether a vacation is reward or preparation for the year ahead so long as it results in efficiency. The interest of the organization as a controlling principle in determining vacations would quite take care of the whole case were it not for the fact that social workers move about a great deal from agency to agency and that it is to the interest of each agency that those who come on, as well as those who stay, shall have such advantages as presumably a vacation provides. The question then is how to make sure that the benefits of vacation shall accrue to all workers, whether employed by the agency at the time, or those likely to be taken on. The obvious answer is to regard the entire field of social work as the interested party rather than just one given agency.

Such an attitude would constitute something in the nature of vacation insurance, that is the distribution of risks and responsibilities by all agencies in the field to be sure that the worker whithersoever he may drift shall have had the necessary amount of vacation to insure good health and consequent efficiency in whatever agency he should happen to come to. Such an attitude in practical application might be expressed in some such regulation as the following: Vacations are a necessary part of the conditions of efficient work. It is to the interest of all employers, regardless of whether a particular worker stays or leaves, that all workers shall receive the proper amount of annual vacation. In the case of transfer of personnel the necessary adjustments should be made by former employer



Drawn by Hendrik Willem Van Loon

A HIGH POWERED EXECUTIVE VACATIONING WITH THE SURVEY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and new employer to assure the minimum suitable period of vacation to the worker.

As to what constitutes a reasonable amount of vacation—that is another story. There are differences in social agencies in respect to (a) amount of time granted; (b) period of the year when vacations may be taken; (c) uniformity of vacation allowances between professional and clerical staff and (d) special holidays.

The practice in the office of the American Association of Social Workers is as follows:

"The vacation period will be as follows:

Executive staff members.....one month
Clerical staff .....two weeks

If a legal holiday comes during the vacation period, this shall not be counted in the vacation period. After two full years of service members of the clerical staff may be given an extra week's vacation for each year of service, up to four weeks vacation. If it is necessary, for some important reason, that more than the usual period of vacation be taken, it is understood it must be taken with the consent of the organization but at the expense of the worker. It will be customary for vacations to start on Friday night (if the office does not close on Saturdays during the summer), the vacation period commencing, however, with the following week. It is understood that vacations must be taken in full consideration of the needs of the work, and a schedule arranged that will not conflict with the work of the organization."

In addition a Christmas rest is given in such a way as to make together with Christmas or New Year's and a weekend a total of five consecutive days. Other agencies give a spring vacation corresponding with this and frequently extending over a whole week. The practice in respect to legal holidays varies considerably and no attempt was made to collect information on this point.

The study of salaries and working conditions undertaken by this association sometime ago and now being prepared for publication by the Russell Sage Foundation gives vacation periods for 1,191 social workers, distributed among 500 or 600 agencies, in addition to other information. The following table shows that in the majority of cases four weeks or a month is the customary practice. A number of vacations of five weeks duration includes usually a spring or Christmas vacation of the type referred to above. These agencies are distributed over the entire country and a closer analysis has failed to show any significant differences between various parts of the country or for the varying sizes of cities. There is some difference in vacation periods granted in case work and group work organizations as when compared with the total. The percentages hold a similar course even here.

Length of Vacation	*Total*	*Percent*	*Case Workers*	*Percent*	*Group Workers*	*Percent*
none	13	1	9	1	1	.05
1 week	5	.05	2	.02	—	—
2 weeks	227	19	143	20	21	10
3 weeks	131	11	84	12	43	21
4 weeks (month)	636	57	403	55	76	38
5 weeks	121	10	70	10	29	14
6 weeks (or more)	58	5	14	2	27	13
	1,191	100	725	100	197	100

Approximately 500 social agencies throughout the United States supplied material for this table.

The accompanying table shows what the common practice is in regard to vacation periods. The questions as to whether the existing practice is as it should be or whether any other period of time is preferable are not to be answered by this article.

PHILIP KLEIN
Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers

Ask a Question

What problem in social work technique would you ike to have threshed out here? Next month's question: Can family case work in a rural district be done by a public health nurse, thus eliminating the need of two workers?

Question: What are the comparative advantages of having the first interview in the home or in the office?

Answered by Douglas P. Falconer, superintendent of the Children's Aid and S.P.C.C., Buffalo, New York:

Why is a first interview? What are its objectives? To get information—such as face card and identifying data—to secure a definition of and insight into the problem or to establish friendly human relations between the client and the worker. Probably all three, but the last is the most important. Think of the following considerations, add others and make your own decision in the light of the nature of your job: the surroundings of your office, the type of home involved, and perhaps most of all, your own personality and temperament.

Office

1. Saves time of worker in transportation, and eliminates waste time in calling and finding client out, or too busy for interview.
2. Affords opportunity to talk without interruptions—of children—neighbors—tradespeople, etc.
3. Avoids embarrassment of gossip, which might be caused by worker going to home.
4. Chance to study client out of distractions of home.

Home

1. Saves time of worker, as interview is more natural, client more at ease, and environment suggests many conversational leads.
2. Affords opportunity to talk without interruptions—of telephone—supervisor—other clients—other workers, etc.
3. Avoids embarrassment of client going to office where only people with certain need go.
4. Chance to study client in his own environment.

Recently a group of social workers produced a little play, showing an interview with a client in the office. Just as the conversation was getting somewhere, the 'phone would ring, the stenographer would bring in letters for signature and the supervisor would send for the worker, or other workers would come in to consult, or borrow lunch money. Is your office so organized?

The point to remember is the real importance of the first interview, and if the welfare of the client be kept in mind, each worker will be able to decide where first interviews can best be held. If your office is like the one in the play mentioned above, you might try the City Hall steps.

Where Will You Go?

If you belong to the lucky 55 per cent in the table accompanying Mr. Klein's article on this page, you have before you a month of potential bliss. Where will you spend it, so that you may come back to your job in August or September with an eagerness you probably lack in April?

If you would select a resort within three hundred miles of New York, the Vacation Service Bureau, sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association of America and directed by George Mead, will help you. The bureau has published its second annual Vacationist's Guide (see The Survey for May 15, 1925), 244 printed pages with a zoned map, giving detailed information about good vacation places in New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and part of New England.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

New Conference Feature

AT the National Conference of Social Work in Cleveland, May 26 to June 2, a consultation service will be offered to those interested in child problems. There will be provided a quiet and convenient place for holding consultations with leaders in the various lines of children's work. Hours of consultation may be arranged at the information desk, where there will be a catalogue of persons available for consultation under the various headings of the subject. Albert H. Stoneman is chairman of the consultation service.

A Mecca for Nurses

Sixteen health organizations will convene in Atlantic City on May 17 for the largest health congress known in this country. The three nursing organizations comprising the American Nurses' Association will hold their biennial conference as part of the congress. Features of the nurses' program will include: The Nursing of People Mentally Ill, Legislation and the Profession, The Normal Pre-School Child, What Industry Expects of the Nurses, What the Nurse Can Give to Industry and Trends in Public Health Nursing Education.

For Anna Garlin Spencer

A Rainbow Luncheon is being arranged by the National Council of Women in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of Anna Garlin Spencer. Mrs. Spencer's activities have ranged over the whole field of interests covered by The Survey and beyond, and not a few social workers will be there to honor her at the luncheon, at the Hotel Astor, on April 17. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

The B.G.N.A.'s New Building

The new home of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, nearing completion at 107 Washington St., New York, will be dedicated on April 15. The celebration will begin with an historical pageant on the steps of the sub-treasury, and will come to a climax at the building itself, where downtown business men and social workers will hear addresses by Mayor Walker, Police Commissioner McLaughlin and Dwight P. Morrow. The building, a gift of William Hamlin Childs, to be dedicated forever to the welfare of the people of downtown New York, includes an auditorium, a gymnasium and a model apartment. It is five stories high, and has a roof playground where children of the day nursery will find fresh air and older people will be able to cool off on hot summer evenings. The new building will be, like the present home of the Association, the headquarters in the district for cooperating city agencies.

Sex Education for Mothers

The Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York city, has recently contributed $51,250 for a five-year program to the University of Minnesota, for the purpose of evaluating the program worked out by the Women's Cooperative Alliance in its home contacts in the interests of sex education for mothers in Minneapolis. The joint committee administering the fund will soon have under way valuable projects concerning methods and materials. Twelve conferences are now in session, with an enrollment of about 200. These conferences are for the purpose of establishing wholesome attitudes toward sex and health.

Colored Social Workers

A training class for colored social workers is being planned by a special committee of the Department of Race Relations of the St. Louis Community Council. Frank J. Bruno is chairman of the committee.

Washington's Y. W. C. A.

Girls who have gone to work in government bureaus are looking to the country at large to help them raise the remaining $300,000 for a new Y.W.C.A. building in Washington, D. C.

One of the objects of the present drive is to be able to offer model association facilities to the foreign young women who come to Washington as strangers to work in foreign legations.

Lucky Neighborhood Workers

The International Conference of Settlements will meet in Paris, France, July 1-5. This is the first settlement conference to be held on the continent of Europe where so many relief and emergency workers were active during the war. For details address the National Federation of Settlements, 20 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous

Recent visitors from the East to California include: Allen T. Burns, executive director of the American Association for Community Organization; James L. Fieser, vice-chairman in charge of domestic operations of the American Red Cross; Florence Mason, case supervisor of the Cleveland Children's Bureau. J. Prentice Murphy, general secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, will be one of the chief speakers on the program of the California Conference of Social Work, in Pasadena, May 9 to 13. Ann Reed Brenner, secretary of Survey Associates, is on the Pacific Coast, and will attend the California Conference of Social Work.

FRANK J. BRUNO will be director of this year's institute on family social work to be held in New York, May 4 to 10, under the auspices of the A.A.O.F.S.W. FRANCIS H. McLEAN and JOANNA COLCORD will assist Mr. Bruno.

EDITH J. L. CLAPP, field secretary of the American Nurses' Association, is making an intensive study of New York state at the request of the State Nurses' Association.

C. S. JOHNSON, representing the National Urban League, is making a study of colored social work in Springfield, Illinois.

MERLE McMAHON, director of the Children's Bureau of Delaware, has been granted a five months leave of absence for travel in Europe.

Elections and Appointments

LUCY BARTRAM as president of the Connecticut State Organization for Public Health Nursing.

HELEN BEATTIE, formerly with the Berkeley (California) Health Center as director of the Good Will Health Center of San Jose, California.

BERTHA BEERS as supervisor, Visiting Nurse Association, Newark, New Jersey.

ALICE M. BERSEY, formerly of the Family Welfare Society of Queens, New York, as placement councilor of the Vocational Adjustment Bureau, New York.

DR. GEORGE S. BLISS, formerly in charge of a school for defectives in Honolulu, as superintendent of the new Pacific Colony.

ALIDA C. BOWLER, formerly on the staff of the Pacific Branch, American Red Cross, as executive secretary of the Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California.

BERTRAND BROWN, formerly editorial consultant to a group of social agencies in New York, as assistant secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

FLORENCE REDDICK BOYS as state probation officer of Indiana, succeeding MRS. C. C. WARRINGTON, who will resume the practice of law.

OLIVE C. CADBURY, formerly assistant director of the Community Council of St. Louis, as executive secretary of the Big Sisters' Organization of St. Louis.

MARY DRANGA CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, as executive director of the Pennsylvania Council for the Blind.

FRANK LINDSAY CLAWSON (Miss), as acting district secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Queens, New York.

ALICE L. EDWARDS as executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, succeeding Lita Bane.

ESTHER ENTRIKEN, R.N., formerly field secretary of the American Red Cross in Pennsylvania, as executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Nurses' Association.

TERESA M. FIELDS, formerly in charge of the educational department of the St. Louis Tuberculosis Society, as field organizer in public health education in the Bellevue and Yorkville Health Demonstration of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MRS. JOHN H. FINLEY as first vice-president of the National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations.

DR. ELIZABETH M. GARDINER, formerly director of the Child Welfare Division of the Rhode Island Department of Health, as director of the Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene of the New York State Department of Health, succeeding DR. FLORENCE L. McKAY, who resigned because of ill health.

MARGARET GILBERT of Yakima, Washington, to the field staff of the Pacific Branch, American Red Cross.

DR. C. W. GODDARD as president of the new Texas Federation for Health Education.

JOHN W. GORBY as director of the Child Welfare Division of the American Legion.

MAUD M. HAMILTON as supervisor of case work of the New York Charity Organization Society.

HUGH C. HARVEY and MARGARET SANTRY to the publicity staff of Shilladay and Stuart, Inc., Social Organization Service of New York. Miss Santry continues her connection with radio station WRNY, New York, as publicity director. Under Miss Santry's direction the New York Y. M. C. A. recently broadcasted a series of talks entitled The Roll Call of New York's Neighborhood.

DR. WILLIAM C. HASSLER, city health officer of San Francisco, as representative of the United States at the International Health Conference of the League of Nations.

FRANCES WILSON HAWES, formerly director of the Ashtabula (Ohio) Community Welfare Association, as executive secretary of the Cleveland Traveler's Aid Society.

AUDREY M. HAYDEN, formerly executive secretary of the Old York Road Public Health Center, Jenkintown, Pa., as executive secretary of the Missouri Commission for the Blind.

LYDIA W. HAYES of New Jersey as president of the newly formed Association of Executives of State Associations and Commissions for the Blind.

GEORGE HJELTE as superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles.

VELMA HOFFMAN, formerly of the Women's Protective Association of Cleveland, as traveling field representative of the American Red Cross.

ETHEL TOWNE HOLMES as executive secretary of the Iowa Commission for the Blind.

PEARL KAMERER, as director of the Utica (New York) Visiting Nurse Association.

LAURA KEISER, of Tacoma, Washington, as general secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Springfield, Ill.

MARJORIE M. KINNEY, BEULAH CROFOOT and GLADYS MAY PARK to the staff of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

DR. S. C. KOHS, formerly director of the Oakland (Calif.) Jewish Federation, as superintendent of the Eureka Benevolent Society, San Francisco, succeeding I. IRVING LIPSITCH. HARRY T. SAPPER, formerly executive secretary of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in State Institutions, San Francisco, succeeds Dr. Kohs.

R. C. LANPHIER re-elected president of the Springfield (Ill.) Council of Social Agencies.

JULIA C. LATHROP, first chief of the United States Children's Bureau, to the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. GRACE ABBOTT, present chief of the Children's Bureau, represents the United States on the committee in an unofficial capacity.

GARDINER LATTIMER, as president of the Ohio Society for Crippled Children.

HETTY LOVEJOY and CLARA BOUDO to the staff of the Child Health Demonstration.

MARJORY LUCKHARDT, formerly with the United States Health Department, to the staff of the Alameda (California) City Health Center.

KATE McMAHON, formerly director of medical social service, New England Division, American Red Cross, as educational secretary of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers.

EDWARD W. MACY, executive assistant of the National Child Labor Committee, as general chairman of the 1926 New York city Social Workers' Follies.

AGNES MARTIN, formerly head of the social service department of the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary, as superintendent of the hospital.

CHARLOTTE MULCAHY as field supervisor of nursing activities, New York State Department of Health.

L. H. MURPHY as state probation officer of Wisconsin.

SOPHIE C. NELSON, R. N., formerly director of the Visiting Nurse Association of St. Louis, as director of the nursing service of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston.

MRS. JOHN G. OLIVER as president of the Travelers' Aid Society of Cleveland.

ETHEL PARKER re-elected president of the Delaware Home Economics Association.

BESS REPLOGLE to the staff of the California State Department of Public Welfare.

EMILY G. ROBSON, formerly of Teachers' College and the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association, as director of the Visiting Nurse Association of St. Louis.

H. N. SOUTHMAYD, hospital consultant to the Cleveland Welfare Federation, as director of a division of rural hospitals being established by the Commonwealth Fund of New York.

EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER, public health statistician of the United States Public Health Service, as statistical consultant of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

CLARA J. VAN TRUMP as superintendent of United Charities of Wilkes-Barre.

MARY VAN ZILE, formerly director of public health nursing for the Oklahoma Public Health Nursing Association, as superintendent of the Nurses' Training School, Freeman's Hospital, Joplin, Missouri.

ROSE WASSERMAN, formerly with the Cleveland Humane Society, as supervisor of family case work for the Jewish Federation of Erie, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL P. WETHERILL, JR., as president and Howard Strong as secretary-director of the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District.

ELEANOR ZUPPAN, formerly superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis, as director of public health nursing, Springfield, Illinois.

AMY E. WOODS, formerly superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Wilmington, Delaware, as nursing field representative of the American Red Cross for eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Resignations

BURR BLACKBURN as executive secretary of the Georgia Council of Social Agencies, to open an Atlanta office to handle social service publicity. Mr. Blackburn was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Georgia Council of Social Agencies and will continue in active touch with its work.

DR. J. J. CHANDLER as superintendent of the Mount Logan (Ohio) Sanatorium.

PHILIP M. FISHER as secretary of the speakers' bureau of the St. Louis Community Council, to engage in business in Chicago.

REVEREND ROBERT E. LUCEY as director of the Los Angeles Catholic Welfare Bureau. REV. THOMAS J. O'DWYER succeeds Father Lucey.

LENA R. WATERS as secretary of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers to become director of social service, University Hospital, Philadelphia, succeeding RITA LORD SCUDDER, resigned.

WALTER M. WEST, as general secretary of the Family Service Society of Columbus, Ohio, to become, temporarily, associate executive secretary of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work.

Deaths

JOHN J. GASCOYNE at South Orange, New Jersey, on December 31, 1925. Since 1904, Mr. Gascoyne was chief probation officer of Essex County, New Jersey (Newark) and for nineteen years an officer and a member of the board of directors of the National Probation Association.

HENRY N. SANBORN at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on February 22. Mr. Sanborn was librarian of the Bridgeport library system.

JOSEPH C. LOGAN at Pensacola, Florida, on March 14. See Common Welfare in this issue.

MRS. STUART A. QUEEN at Lawrence, Kansas, on March 8.

Marriages

GERTRUDE FOLKS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Folks, and SAVEL ZIMAND, in New York on March 8.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone: Circle 9623. To secure Mothers Allowance laws in states now having no such provision; to promote desirable amendments to existing Mothers Allowance laws, to harmonize them with the maximum necessary protection of dependent children; to secure proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; so far as possible to secure home life for normal children in preference to sending them to institutions; to aid in the enforcement of Mothers Pension and kindred laws. States Council of Child Welfare Committee of America comprises representatives of practically every state. Committee publishes digest of laws and educational material on Mothers Pension and kindred topics. Invites requests from responsible public and private organizations for aid in Mothers Pension problems. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary Chairman; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward F. Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Composed of 20 Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
- Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
- Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans, Raymond E. Cole, Executive.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—onstituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
- Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
- Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W.M.Tippy, Sec'y. International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in the field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Miss Gertrude Vaile, president, Denver, Colo.; W. H. Parker, secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-third annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Spring, 1926. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—2109 Broadway, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
- Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Miss Florina Lasker, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.
- Department of Farm and Rural Work—Mrs. Leo H. Herz, chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Theobald Smith, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—for social service among Negroes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y.; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 FGourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22d St., New York, Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Legislation, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of the Survey published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1926.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Arthur Kellogg, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Survey, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Geddes Smith, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Managers, Arthur Kellogg, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,800 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Bldg., New York N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough on-Hudson, N. Y.; Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief, as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] ARTHUR KELLOGG,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1926.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
New York County Clerk's No. 148; New York County Register's No. 26032.
My Commission Expires May 20, 1926.

Asking the Readers

"This little publication . . . must be inviting in form, simple in style and interesting and informative in content. Is it all that in the first number? Wherein could it be improved? Please let us have your suggestions and criticism. Just pencil down your comment below and mail it to us."

That is the gist of a printed message, with plenty of space for comment, which is attached to the first issue of the Community Welfare News, published by the Community Chest of Springfield, Mass., John Melpolder, editor. The News is a well planned four page miniature newspaper mailed monthly, except during the summer, to contributors of $25 and over to the Springfield Community Chest, and to other subscribers on request. Mr. Melpolder will be glad to send you a copy if you are interested.

Publicity Hints

What About This "Overhead"?

Mr. Average Citizen slammed his paper down on the table. "Well," he grumbled, "I see that these social agencies are going out on another campaign for funds. I'd contribute if it weren't for the salaries and the overhead."

"Is that so?" said Jimmy Merriweather.

"You betcha! Too much overhead. I want it all to go to relief—groceries and shoes and coal, you know."

"Wait a minute," replied Merriweather, "You sell automobiles, don't you?"

"Yep."

"Suppose I get a puncture. Would you send a bus out?"

"Sure."

"Isn't the man driving it overhead?"

"Certainly not. That's service."

"Uh-huh. He's on the pay-roll, isn't he? Let me tell you something. I came across a family that was down-at-the-heel, children in rag-tags, the house filthy, the woman discouraged. The man was sitting around doing nothing. The neighbors called him Lazy Jones. He was just no-account. They needed grub and clothes. So I phoned one of these social agencies about them. I said, 'Send 'em some food.' That's all I thought they needed.

"They sent food all right. But they didn't stop at that. They had the man examined. Found he had t. b. and sent him to a clinic. He's what you call an arrested case now—got an outdoor job at a service station too. They moved the family to a place with a garden. Raised their own vegetables last year. The oldest boy had finished grade school. They got him a job with some printers as an apprentice and hooked him up with a Boys' Club. The girl of twelve is now in a Sunday School class. The youngest boy has gone to the country. The mother—"

"Wait a minute," broke in Mr. Average Citizen, "That's service all right."

"Yes," replied Merriweather, "and it costs the salary of a worker too. Overhead is sometimes confused with service."

PAUL L. BENJAMIN

Every executive of a family society has to answer from time to time the old argument of too much overhead. Here Mr. Benjamin, who is general secretary of the Family Service Organization of Louisville, has done it so that any layman can understand. His speech, radiocasted from Louisville, was used effectively by the Norfolk (Va.) Community Fund as a prited slip attached to the March 1 statements to contributors.

How to Run a Dinner

Quite a task, planning and managing a dinner for 1,600 people! How Better Times did it for the sixth annual dinner of its readers and friends is told in full detail in Better Times for March 1. The article is well worth reading and filing against the time when you will have to serve on a dinner committee. Much of the technique may well be adapted to small dinners. Send for a reprint, free on request, addressing Better Times, 100 Gold Street, New York.

A Distinctive Annual Report

The most attractive annual report published in a dog's age is The Girl Scout's Hope Chest. Ask Jane Deeter Rippin, director, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York, to send you a copy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By Elwood Street

Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Have You Set Your Sight?

"Set your sight," said William H. Danforth, president of the Ralston Purina Mills and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Community Fund of St. Louis, at a meeting held in the Ralston Purina cafeteria a few weeks ago. "Every one of our executives is expected to set his sight upon the goals of the year at the beginning of the year. He writes out the purposes of his activities and the means by which he expects to attain those purposes. Each executive then talks over his program with me, revises it, and then follows it as his program for the year. During the course of the year I periodically check him up on his program to see how he is getting along with it."

This seemed such a good plan to me that we tried it out on our own staff executives. After considerable cogitation they brought forth a number of very interesting programs which I think are tremendously worth while. These "sights" have now been revised after a conference with me and have been put in the big block loose leaf book in the middle drawer of my desk for a monthly conference with each executive. I even tried Mr. Danforth's medicine on myself, using about a hundred and fifty miles of the trip on the Frisco railroad back from Tulsa the other afternoon to set my own sights for the year (I had been collecting ideas on it in the tickler file for months). I found it a very stimulating undertaking which I believe will help greatly in the attainment of the goals I have set for myself.

Mr. Danforth so impressed the Publicity Committee that one of them told the Friday Club, which is made up of social service executives and their assistants, about it. In consequence Mr. Danforth was required the other day to speak before this club with the result that a lot of the members are now setting their own sights.

Mr. Danforth, by the way, has quite a remarkable schedule which he uses in asking his executives to analyze themselves and their goals for the new year. I believe he would be glad to send a copy to anyone who wrote him at the Ralston Purina Mills, Eighth and Gratiot Streets, St. Louis.

Bulletin Boards That Count

The other night when I was hurrying home I almost ran into the Reverend William Crowe of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was standing apparently awe-struck in front of a gorgeous sign painted in red and blue in front of the Central Presbyterian Church.

"Well," said I, "What do you think of that competition?"

"I wasn't worrying about the competition," said he, "but I was thinking that was a very effective sign; and, by the way, I want to congratulate you on the sign which I noticed down in front of St. Luke's Hospital, which states that St. Luke's Hospital is a member of the Community Fund and carried a printed bulletin that is changed every once in a while. I suppose you have those on a number of your institutions."

I explained to Dr. Crowe that every organization in the Community Fund which possesses a building has had such a bulletin board put on it and that social service slogans printed on paper of suitable size are delivered to these institutions and inserted in the bulletin boards by our talented office boy, Eugene, who borrows the family Chevrolet and is reimbursed at the rate of seven cents a mile for this service every two weeks. The bulletin boards cost $16.50 apiece, glass door and all, and the bulletins cost $10 a time for forty of them. Our Publicity Advisory Committee, made up of advertising experts appointed by the Advertising Club, says that the bulletin board is a good idea, provided we say anything worth while on it—which of course is up to us.

There may have been something to what Dr. Crowe said, after all.

Ideas from Oklahoma

Speaking of Tulsa, Charles O. Lee, formerly of Indianapolis, who recently went to that Oklahoma city to conduct the Community Fund, was working out two or three especially noteworthy ideas when I was there at the start of his campaign the other day.

One of them was a scheme for building from the city directory a prospect list for his financial appeal. He took from the directory the name of every person who was shown to have a specific business connection, as for example, Charles O. Lee, director, Community Fund; but did not take the people whose business connections were not shown, as for example, Charles O. Lee, director. These people were then traced through their business addresses. Prospect cards were made out for them with their names, their business position, their business connection, and the correct business address.

Lee also had an interesting card about 2x2½ inches in size which, on one side, had the Tulsa Community Fund trade mark and the words "Telephone Tips." On the other side was the statement "Keep this list and use it when you are asked to help." Beneath were these headings: Families in Need, Outside of City, Homeless Men, Homeless Women, Sick Persons, and Any Organization Not Known To You. Under each heading were the names of the agencies suitable for such service and their telephone numbers. The card bore the statement that all of these agencies were members of the Tulsa Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies. These cards were given to contributors. Lee didn't claim responsibility for the idea but said it was worked out by Florence Sedar who used to be Homer Borst's publicity director in Indianapolis but who now has gone to New York to try her fortune.

What struck me as another good plan was the schedule carried on the back of the subscription card by which the contributor might estimate the amount to give in proportion to his income. I believe many people don't give as much as they should give because they have no basis on which to estimate how much they should give. This scale of giving has been used before but I never saw it printed on the back of the pledge card itself. The Tulsa card also had carried the usual list of the organizations in the Community Fund and a blank space in which the contributor might designate how much he wanted to go to each.

I would be interested to know what readers of The Survey think of another of Lee's unusual devices. The subscription card has at its end a receipt which may be readily torn off. On the back of the receipt is this quotation: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; The Lord make His face to shine upon thee; and be gracious unto thee; The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace." Lee hasn't yet had a chance to report how this sentiment has affected contributors. What do you think of the idea?

How to Get the Most Out of the National Conference

A symposium of practical suggestions for social workers

In The Survey for May 15

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BULLETIN BOARD

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: St. Louis, Mo. April 14-21. Executive Secretary, Gladys Harrison, 532 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

GEORGIA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Macon. April 16-17. President, Clara Lee Cone, Girls High School, Atlanta.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Little Rock. April 21-23. Secretary, C. H. Wickard, c/o Community Building, 414 West Second Street. Little Rock.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GIRL SCOUTS, INC.: St. Louis, Mo. April 21-24. Director, Mrs. Jane D. Rippin, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee, Wis. April 21-27. Secretary, Mabel Cratty, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA: Richmond, Va. April 22-23. Chairman, Mrs. J. K. Bowman, c/o Children's Memorial Clinic, 1001 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.

KANSAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Manhattan. April 22-24. Secretary, M. W. Woods, 223 West Third Street, Wichita, Kan.

PENNSYLVANIA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Pittsburgh. April 24. President, Louise G. Turner, Woman's Building, Penn. State College, State College, Pa.

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Norwich. April 25-28. General Secretary, Ralph Barrow, 50 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Anderson. April 27-28. Secretary, Mrs. Esther G. Mouzon, 717 N. McQueen Street, Florence.

MICHIGAN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Grand Rapids. April 27-29. General Secretary, Mary C. Wheeler, 4708 Brush Street, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Jackson. April 28-30. President, Mary J. Wilson, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

NEW MEXICO STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Albuquerque. April 30. Secretary, Minnie Krueger, 306 South Edith Street, Albuquerque.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA: Washington, D. C. April 30-May 1. Chief Scout Executive James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS: Atlanta, Ga. May 3-8. Secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

VIRGINIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Lynchburg. May 4-6. Secretary, Natalie Curtis, Sheltering Arms Hospital, Richmond.

OHIO HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Columbus. May 7-8. President, Mrs. Agnes Billman, 216 East Fairview, Dayton.

CONNECTICUT HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: New London. May 8. President, Mrs. Marion E. Dakin, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

TEXAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Houston. May 8-11. Secretary, A. Louise Dietrich, 1001 East Nevada Street, El Paso.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Jackson. May 9-12. Chairman, William C. Headrick, 316 State Memorial Building, Nashville. Tenn.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Pasadena. May 9-13. Executive Secretary, Anita Eldridge, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN HEALTH CONGRESS: Atlantic City, N. J. May 17-22. Secretary, Mrs. Helen B. Eveline, National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE: Cleveland, Ohio. May 24-26. Secretary, Charles L. Chute, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

BOYS' CLUB FEDERATION: Winona Lake, Ind. May 24-27. Executive Secretary, C. J. Atkinson, Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: Atlantic City, N. J. May 24-June 5. For information address 1734 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE: Washington, D. C. May 25-June 5. Secretary, Ernest J. Swift, American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Cleveland, Ohio. May 26-June 3. Local Secretary, L. Hubbard Shattuck, 523 Electric Building, Cleveland.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS OF AMERICA: Stockton, Calif. May 29-June 6. Secretary and National Executive, F. Stock, 31 East 17th Street, New York City.

91 Copies Left at This Price

$2 *by Return Mail Postpaid*

BEHAVIORISM

By JOHN B. WATSON

HUMAN conduct CAN be influenced. We all know it. The behavior-psychologist practices it — and teaches its practice.

Dr. Watson tells the most fascinating stories to illustrate his scientific points.

Stories of dogs in his home.

Stories of babies in his psychological clinic at Johns Hopkins University.

Of how he engineered a good day's work for a friend who got up with a Monday morning grouch due to over-strenuous exercise at the week-end.

Of why the Russian revolution and the prohibition amendment could not produce the results confidently predicted for them.

The first edition of these lectures-in-print, with each chapter a separate pamphlet as described in the adjoining column, was issued at $3. Four subsequent editions, in a regular binding, were also issued at $3.

Survey Associates took over at a bargain the entire remainder of the first edition, 175 copies, of which 91 copies remain unsold.

They may be had only of us—at $2 a copy, postpaid in the U. S.—while they last.

No more copies will be issued in this form or at this price.

A New Kind of Book

Lectures-in-Print on Behaviorism comprise twelve popular lectures as a stenographer took them down at the People's Institute, New York.

Each lecture is printed as a separate pamphlet.

The whole series is enclosed in a stiff, serviceable cover that looks like a book and behaves like a book on your shelves.

But each lecture may be taken out by itself to read or to carry in your pocket

ORDER NOW AND SAVE $1

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, 112 East 19 Street, New York

I enclose $.....(check or money order) for which please send me, by return mail, postpaid in the U. S.,.....copies of Behaviorism by Watson, at $2.00 per copy. (Regular price $3.00.)

Name.....

Street, No. .....

City, State .....

41528

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: Graphic, 30 cents a line; Midmonthly, 27 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts 5% on three insertions: 10% on six insertions.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: In a Philadelphia Hospital a Social Worker with good educational background and experience in case work. Hospital experience not necessary. 5406 SURVEY.

JEWISH Family Welfare Agency of high standards in large midwestern city requires two trained case workers and worker for delinquent girls. 5461 SURVEY.

WANTED—Case Worker with psychiatric training and experience in day nursery doing intensive neighborhood work. Please apply by letter to Mrs. A. B., 1155 Park Ave., New York City.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE teacher; nurse and house-mother; assistant in charge of buildings: these positions available in community boarding school in the country where children and teachers take part in doing all the work. No servants on the place. Work begins September. 5458 SURVEY.

WANTED, experienced executive as Director of Community House in Richmond, Virginia, to take charge September first. Good salary, comfortable living conditions, interesting field. Address Mrs. James M. Ball, Jr., Box 1294, Richmond, Virginia.

WANTED for summer months: Well educated young woman with thorough knowledge of playground and handwork. Resident position, New York Settlement. 5463 SURVEY.

The COLLEGIATE SERVICE, Inc.

A placement service for college women in the fields of business, social work, and teaching.

437 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS

are available October 1, 1926

at

East Side House, New York City,

to young women wishing to fit themselves for responsible positions in social settlement or community work.

Definite training under expert supervision in neighborhood surveys, group activities and work with adult immigrants of many nationalities.

Address,

EAST SIDE HOUSE, 540 East 76th Street,

HELEN HART, Head Worker — SARA LIBBY CARSON, Director of Training

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—House Manager for a Philadelphia Settlement. Salary, $1,200 and partial maintenance. Two months vacation. State age, experience and references. 5452 SURVEY.

WANTED: New England Woman as Educational Secretary. Must have pleasing personality and be able to meet all classes of people. Experience in organizing groups essential. Address 5 Glengarry, Winchester, Mass.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

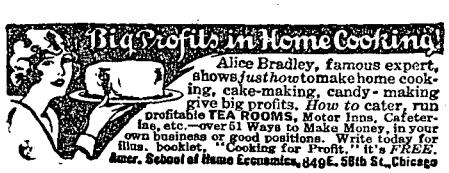
DO YOU NEED
Institutional, Settlement, Family Case Workers: Club Leaders, Trained Nurses, Dietitians, Child Welfare or Industrial Social Workers? Executive Service Corporation, Pershing Square Building, New York City.

EXECUTIVE for clinic and dispensary. One who has had experience in managing clinic or hospital. Must be familiar with record systems and supervise nurses and clerical force. 5466 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Educational Service, Steger Buildng, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1256 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS


Big Profits in Home Cooking
Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows just how to make home cooking, cake-making, candy-making give big profits. How to cater, run profitable TEA ROOMS, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc.—over 51 Ways to Make Money in your own business or good positions. Write today for illus. booklet "Cooking for Profit." It's FREE.
Amer. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

PERIODICALS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Social Worker desires position as Superintendent in children's institution. 5453 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED teacher, social worker, athlete, interested in social problems, wants connection with large concern in personnel department. Age 30. Married. 5441 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED Executive, (Jewish, married) desires connection with a progressive child caring organization. Highest credentials. 5431 SURVEY.

SUMMER position, girl with three years college training, sociology major. Teaching and volunteer case work experience. 5429 SURVEY.

WOMAN executive available for family welfare work, or with organization having community program. 5455 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE, college man, fifteen years' experience in Jewish social work, efficient organizer, good personality, best of references, is desirous of connecting with Jewish community centre or non-sectarian organization where conscientious and constructive work will meet with adequate cooperation and remuneration. 5454 SURVEY.

WOMAN with several years of experience and training in different phases of social work, wishes position as General Secretary in Family Social Work Agency in Middle West or Western city. 5457 SURVEY.

JEWISH WOMAN executive with a broad experience in every phase of social work now head of a family welfare agency desires to make a change, seeking larger opportunity for service. 5456 SURVEY.

WANTED—institutional executive position where understanding of youth's problems is needed equally with knowledge of teaching. Education adequate, wide experience, some training social work. 5460 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER of several years' experience, desires position in Rochester, New York. 5459 SURVEY.

COLLEGE trained young man with thorough Jewish education, experienced teacher and boys' supervisor, wishes position as supervisor or assistant superintendent in institution for dependent children. Available May 1, 1926. 5462 SURVEY.

SUPERINTENDENT of Boys' Home, desires to make change. Will be available after July first. Address Box 5464 SURVEY.

INDUSTRIAL social service worker, or personnel director. Young woman, experienced, desires new connection. Executive. Organizer. 5465 SURVEY.

Advertise Your

Wants in The Survey

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resorts

EUROPEAN TOUR

At moderate rate

DURING July and August, sailing July 1 from New York City, visiting France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, Scotland.

THIS tour will give you an exceptional opportunity to see the best of Old Europe and it combines both culture and education as well as pleasure.

Party organized by
C. J. Ettinger, B.S., M.D., M.A.
In connection with
POTTER'S EUROPEAN TOURS
and
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.
European Travel Experts
Established 1871

500 Fifth Avenue, New York — **7 Blandford Square, London, N. W. 1. England**

WRITE for itinerary and detailed information at once to Dr. C. J. Ettinger, 1378 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

EUROPE 36 DAYS $290

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE $390
2 Weeks exten. 3 Countries $100
Booklet fifty tours sent free
Allen Tours, 238 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

BLUE JAY LODGE
Woodbridge **Connecticut**

Ideal place for restful vacation or week end in country. Good wholesome food. Moderate rates. Two hours from N. Y.—near New Haven. Write for further information.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, described home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

AGED CLIENTS OF BOSTON SOCIAL AGENCIES, by a Group of Investigators and Social Workers, Lucile Eaves, Director. Experienced Social workers comment on studies based on over a thousand case histories of care given the aged. Order from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., Cloth, 152 pp., $1.25.

CHICAGO STANDARD BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES (Revised). Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 25c per copy.

REAL ESTATE

SUMMER COTTAGES

New York

Adirondacks

Keene Valley, N. Y.

Cottages for sale or to rent for 1926

REASONABLE

Write

W. H. OTIS, Real Estate Agent

Dorset, Vt. Furnished houses for summer renting. For information address Mrs. C. L. LEE, Dorset, Vt. Tel. Manchester 183-12.

NEW YORK

TO RENT: June to October, in Catskills, near Woodstock, N. Y. Five room house, 2 fireplaces, bath; 2-car garage, 3 acres land, fine water supply. $400 for season. Address: P. L. Buttrick, 337 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

LITERARY SERVICES

Speeches, club papers, articles, lectures, debates, etc., prepared to order. Outlines or complete productions. Research work. Exclusive service.
John H. Arnold, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Fifth Avenue Letter Shop, Inc.
40 East 22nd Street
Multigraphing Typewriting — **Caledonia 9664-5-6** — Mailing Addressing
Ask The Survey about Us!

FOR THE HOME

"Home-Making as a Profession"
Is a 80-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc. and for home-making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

REAL HARRIS HOMEPUNS
Harris Tweed Direct from makers. Ideal sporting materials. Any length cut. Price $2.00 per yd., postage paid. Patterns free.
NEWALL 203 STORNOWAY SCOTLAND

Now is the RIGHT time

Before summer comes, decide where you will start building this spring. Visit

Mt. Airy, (CROTON-ON HUDSON)

A beautiful community of artists, writers, professional people where 1-4 or 1-2 acre plots cost less than the cramped 25 x 100 lots elsewhere. Wooded country, glorious views, only 32 miles from the city, 100 trains daily, near shops and schools.

Let us tell you more about this ideal community.

Harry Kelly 70 Fifth Ave., New York
Chelsea 0432

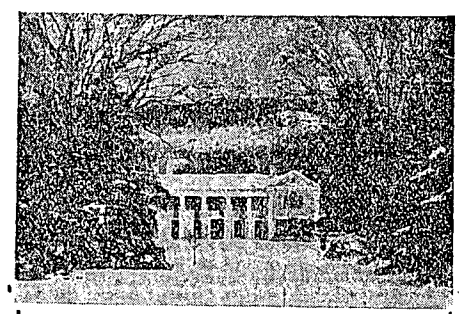
APARTMENT FOR RENT

6 ROOM furnished apartment facing Park; piano, antique furniture; sacrifice May-October. 96 Morningside Ave., Cor. 123rd St. T. L. Cotton.

SPECIAL TRAVEL AND RESORT SECTIONS
will appear in the issues of
MAY 1, 15
JUNE 1, 15 JULY 1, 15

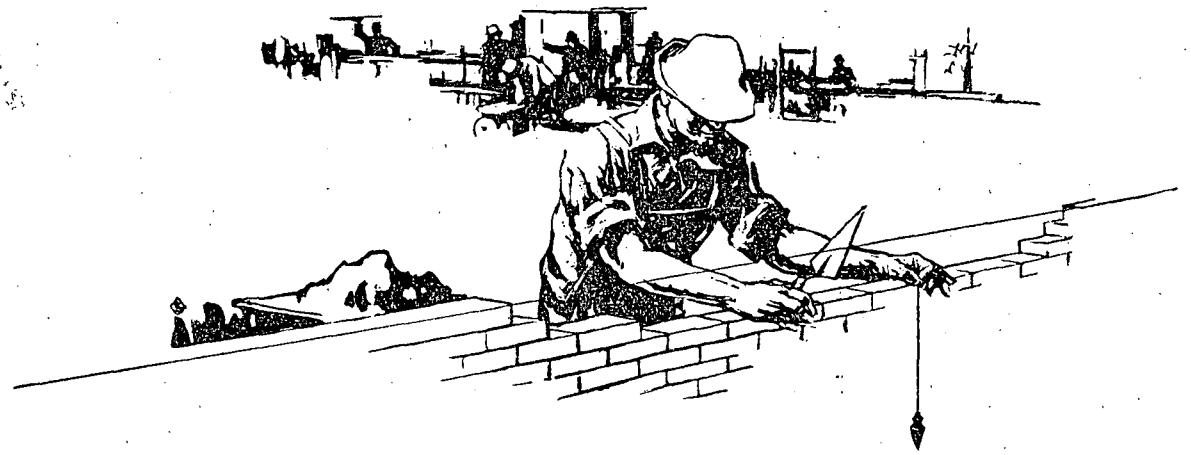
WANTED: Copies of the Survey for January 15, and February 15, 1926.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY



PARTNER wanted by a woman of position, owning a fine old Colonial estate in a historic New Hampshire town. Would like partner with some capital, in establishing a tutoring and travel school for girls. Living and working conditions ideal. 5449 Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Social Work "Plumb Lines"

Don't miss these authorities

DAME RACHEL ELEANOR CROWDY,
Head of the department of social questions of the League of Nations.

MISS JANE ADDAMS,
Director of Hull House, Chicago; widely known as an author and lecturer.

FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL,
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FATHER JOHN A. RYAN,
Director of the Social Action department of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

PORTER R. LEE,
Director of New York (City) School of Social Work.

MISS JULIA LATHROP,
Formerly Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

"Keep pace with the forward march of Social Work!"

Brick by brick the mason builds his wall. Meanwhile the plumb line tells him that his work is straight and true.

Task by task the social worker creates our great welfare achievements—and "plumbs" results by the annual National Conference of Social Work.

This yearly checkup is vital to all who "keep pace with the forward march of social work".

Lay people, too, at the approaching Cleveland meetings will sense a force as important to them as those of business, politics, the school, and the church.

For this conference "plumb line" keeps social work true to its job—and that means the protection of our very civilization.

Railroads offer special rates to Cleveland. Nearly 2,000 hotel rooms are already reserved. Act today!

"Keep pace with the forward march of Social Work"

Fifty-third Annual

National Conference of Social Work

Cleveland, Ohio, May 26—June 2

Address all inquiries to 523 Electric Bldg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED